1927

YEAR BOOK

of the

Massachusetts Horticultural Society

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ANNUAL REPORT

for 1926

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Foreword

The Committee on Lectures and Publications has the honor to present the fourth number of the Society's "Year Book" with which is combined the Annual Report for the year 1926.

E. H. Wilson, *Chairman.*

Boston, Mass.
March 21, 1927.

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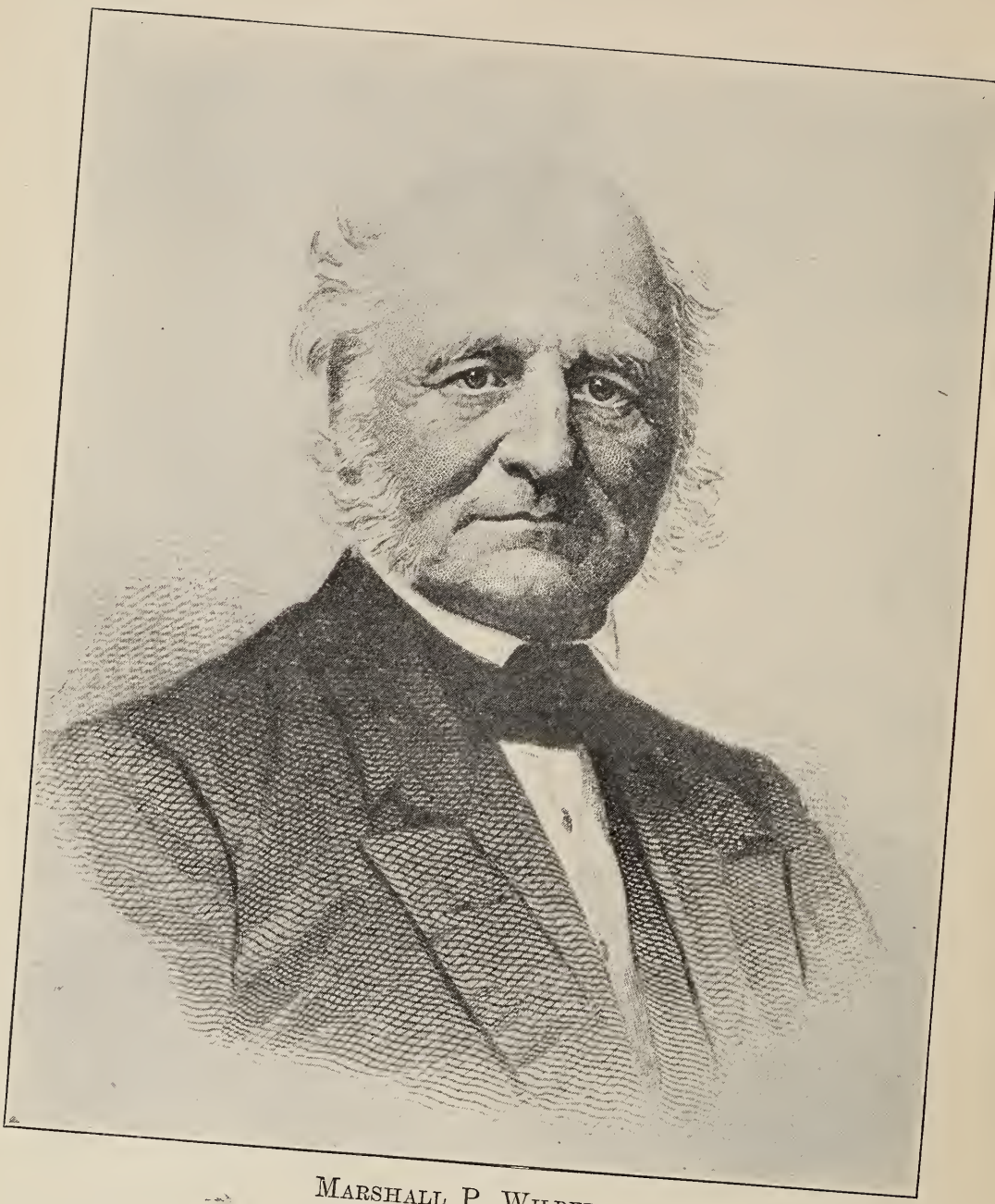

Marshall P. Wilder
1798 – 1886
(See article on page 52)

Massachusetts Horticultural Society

OFFICERS FOR 1927

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Vice-Presidents

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EDWIN S. WEBSTER, of Boston

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HOWARD COONLEY, of Readville
MRS. S. V. R. CROSBY, of Boston
WILLIAM C. ENDICOTT, of Boston
MRS. HOMER GAGE, of Worcester
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WILFRED WHEELER, of Concord
EDWIN S. WEBSTER, of Boston
ERNEST H. WILSON, of Jamaica Plain
FRED A. WILSON, of Nahant

*Communications to the Secretary on the business of the Society, should be addressed to him at Horticultural Hall, Boston.

COMMITTEES AND JUDGES FOR 1927

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Executive Committee

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MRS. HOMER GAGE, Chairman

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MRS. S. V. R. CROSBY

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JAMES WHEELER
MISS DELIA I. GRIFFIN

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JAMES METHVEN, Chairman

WALTER G. KENDALL
ANDREW K. ROGERS

Judges of Vegetables

EDWARD PARKER, Chairman

PAUL P. MAILLARD
RAY M. KOON

Medals and Certificates

The following is a list of Medals and Certificates awarded by the Massachusetts Horticultural Society in the year 1926:

George Robert White Medal of Honor

Pierre S. du Pont, Wilmington, Del., for eminent service in horticulture.

President's Cup

Mar. 17. Thomas Roland, for group of Acacias.
June 5. T. F. Donahue, for Iris and Moutan Peonies.
" 26. Stewart Duncan, for an exhibit of Strawberries.
" 26. Cherry Hill Nurseries, for display of Peonies.
Aug. 21. A. L. Stephen, for display of Gladioli.
Sept. 11. Thos. J. Murphy, for display of new seedling Dahlias.
Nov. 5. Dr. Walter G. Kendall, for display of Grapes.

Gold Medal, Horticultural Society of New York

Mar. 17. Thomas Roland, for most original and effective exhibit.

Gold Medal, Pennsylvania Horticultural Society

Mar. 17. Thomas Roland, for most artistically arranged exhibit.

Special Cups, Spring Exhibition, March 17, 1926

Albert C. Burrage, Phalaenopsis, Mrs. Homer Gage Cup.
Thomas Roland, Cypripediums, Walter Hunnewell Cup.
Albert C. Burrage, Odontoglossums, John S. Ames Cup.
Professor C. S. Sargent, Clivias, Mrs. S. V. R. Crosby Cup.
Edwin S. Webster, Annuals, Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Crane Cup.
Mrs. Homer Gage, Bulb Garden, Mrs. F. B. Crowninshield Cup.
Thomas Roland, Acacias, Mrs. Bayard Thayer Cup.

Jere A. Downs, Nemesias, Mrs. C. G. Weld Cup.

Thomas Roland, Hydrangeas, C. S. Sargent Cup.

Walter Hunnewell, Hardwood Plants, Howard Coonley Cup.

Bobbink & Atkins, Rhododendron Pink Pearl and Kurume Azaleas, N. T. Kidder Cup.

Mrs. Albert C. Burrage, Flowering and Foliage Plants, Arthur Lyman Cup.

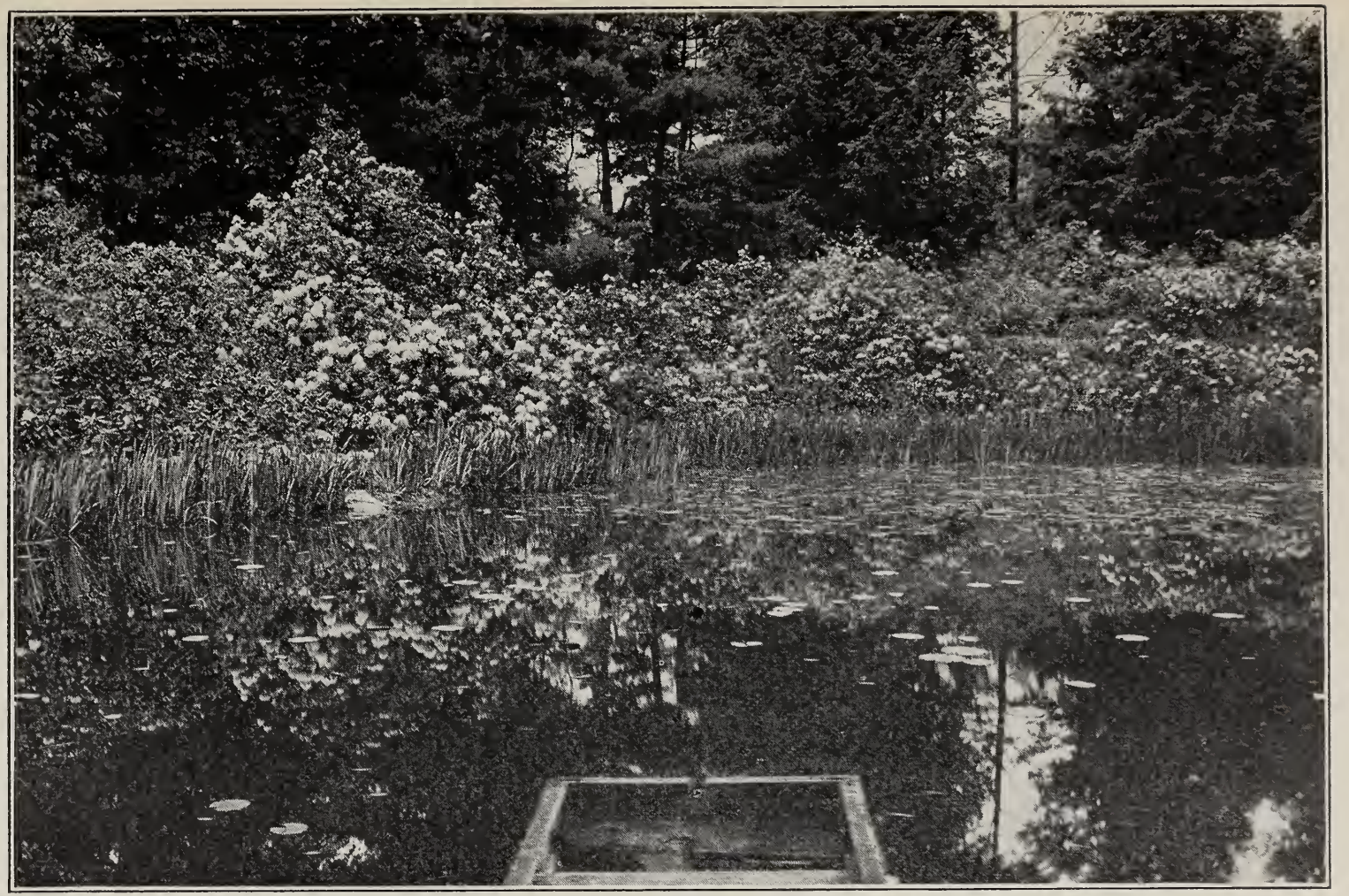
John S. Ames, Kurume Azaleas, Miss M. R. Case Cup.

Large Gold Medal

Jan.	11.	Albert C. Burrage, for Vanda coerulea Albert C. Burrage.
"	28.	Buxton Greenhouses, Inc., for Carnations.
Mar.	17.	Charles Sander, for Kurume Azaleas.
"	17.	Albert C. Burrage, for Orchids.
May	26.	Edwin S. Webster, for Chestnut Hill Flower Show.
June	5.	Albert C. Burrage, for Miltonias.
Oct.	4.	Miss Marian Roby Case, for her educational work along horticultural lines at Hillcrest Gardens.
"	4.	Mrs. Harriett R. Foote, for her work in popularizing Roses and improving their cultivation.
"	4.	F. E. Dixon, Philadelphia, Sweepstake prize at New York Show.
Nov.	5.	Wyman's Framingham Nurseries, for Evergreens.

Exhibition Gold Medals

Jan.	11.	Thomas Roland, for group of Cypripediums.
"	11.	Albert C. Burrage, for Orchids.
"	28.	W. D. Howard, for Carnations.
"	28.	James Wheeler, for Carnations.
Mar.	17.	A. N. Pierson, for cut Roses.
"	17.	W. T. Walke, for Hippeastrums.
"	17.	Robert C. Morse, for Indian Azaleas.
"	17.	Edwin S. Webster, for Orchid Plants.
"	17.	W. A. Manda, for Cacti and Succulents.



A part of the Philip Weld Garden in Dedham which was awarded a Silver Medal in 1926

Mar. 17. Mrs Nanna Matthews Bryant, for Flowering Plants.
" 17. Thomas Roland, for Dendrobiums.
" 17. Mrs. Charles G. Weld, for Cyclamen.
June 5. T. F. Donahue, for Irises.
Aug. 21. North River Farms, for Gladioli.
" 21. Bay State Nurseries, for Herbaceous perennials.
" 21. Albert C. Burrage, for Vandopsis Lissochiloides.
Nov. 5. Bay State Nurseries, for Evergreens.
" 5. Albert C. Burrage, for Vanda coerulea.
" 5. Peter Arnott, in recognition of his cultural skill in the growing of Winter-flowering Begonias.

Silver Medals

January 11. E. B. Dane, for Laelia anceps Sanderiana.
" 11. Albert C. Burrage, for Odontoglossums.
" 11. Edwin S. Webster, for Cymbidium Schlegelii.
" 28. William Sim, for Carnations.
" 28. S. J. Goddard, Carnations.
" 28. Patten & Co., for Carnations.
March 17. W. H. Elliott Co., for Roses.
" 17. F. W. Hunnewell, for Orchid plants.
" 17. Harvard Botanic Garden, for Cacti and Succulents.
" 17. Mrs. Homer Gage, for cut Narcissi.
" 17. Edwin S. Webster, for Tulips.
" 17. Robert C. Morse, for Hardwood plants.
" 17. Mrs. J. Montgomery Sears, for Nemesia Suttonii.
" 17. Howard Coonley, for Nemesia Suttonii.
" 17. R. & J. Farquhar, for Flowering Plants.
" 17. Belmont Gardens, for Gardenias.
" 17. Mrs. Bayard Thayer, for white Cherokee Roses.
" 17. Matthew P. Whittal, for Mignonette.
" 17. John J. O'Brien, for miniature rock garden.

The Garden of Mrs. Dudley Pickman of Beverly which was awarded a Silver Medal in 1926

MISS MARIAN ROBY CASE
Awarded a Gold Medal

Mar. 17. Mrs. R. M. Saltonstall, for Nemesias.
" 17. William Rust, for superior culture of Cyclamen.
" 17. Noanett Garden Club, for display of flowers and plants.
" 17. North Shore Garden Club, for display, plants, flowers, vegetables and fruit.
" 17. Mrs. Ralph S. Richmond, for dining table decoration.
" 17. Mrs. J. T. Taylor, Mrs. F. P. Royce, Mrs. J. Morrill, for dining table decoration.
June 5. T. F. Donahue, for Irises.
" 5. Harvard Botanic Garden, for collection Iris species.
" 5. Mrs. R. M. Saltonstall, for Calceolaria.
" 5. Mrs. J. Montgomery Sears, for Salpiglossis.
" 5. F. W. Hunnewell, for Orchids.
" 26. Cherry Hill Nurseries, for Peonies.

Mrs. Harriet R. Foote
Awarded a Gold Medal

June 26. Cherry Hill Nurseries, for new double Peony, No. 59.
" 26. Harvard Botanic Garden, for hardy Roses.
" 26. Harvard Botanic Garden, for Rugosa Roses.
" 26. Hillcrest Gardens, for best new Strawberry of merit.
" 26. Mrs. Ellerton James, for hardy herbaceous perennials.
" 26. E. B. Dane, for Sweet Peas.
" 26. Market Garden Field Station, for collection of lettuce.
" 26. Francis Wheeler, for superb arrangement of Cherry Hill group of Peonies.
August 21. Cedar Acres, for Gladioli.
" 21. Cherry Hill Nurseries, for Phloxes.
" 21. George F. Stewart, for Dipladenia splendens profusa.

September 11. The Seven Acres, for Dahlias.
" 11. Hillcrest Gardens, for Delphiniums.
" 11. Harvard Botanic Gardens, for hardy herbaceous perennials.
October 4. Mrs. Philip B. Weld, for rock garden.
" 4. Mrs. Dudley Pickman, for formal garden.
November 5. Breck Robinson Co., for Evergreens.
" 5. Edwin S. Webster, for potted Chrysanthemums.
" 5. Edwin S. Webster, for specimen Begonia.
" 5. A. D. Makepeace, for Cranberries.

Bronze Medals

January 11. Mrs. Albert C. Burrage, for collection of Camellias.
" 11. E. B. Dane, for group of Cypripediums and Laelia anceps.
March 17. Edwin S. Webster, for display of cut Narcissi.
" 17. Mrs. Homer Gage, for display of cut Tulips.
" 17. Mrs. R. M. Saltonstall, for Primula malacoides.
" 17. Mrs. Arthur Rice, for living-room decoration.
" 17. Mrs. J. Wells Farley, for living-room decoration.
" 17. Louise Warren, for miniature rock garden.
" 17. Mrs. Clement Houghton, for living-room decoration.
June 5. Grace Sturtevant, for exhibit of Irises.
" 5. Harvard Botanic Gardens, for Lewisia.
" 26. T. F. Donahue, for group of Peonies.
" 26. Cherry Hill Nurseries, for new double Peony, No. 78, 8 pp.
" 26. Moses Taylor, for collection of hardy Roses.
" 26. Harvard Botanic Gardens, for display of Rugosa Roses.
" 26. Mrs. Homer Gage, for display of Sweet Peas.
" 26. Louis Vasseur, for hardy herbaceous perennials.

Exhibit of the Framingham Nurseries at the Autumn Exhibition in 1926 which was awarded a Gold Medal

June 26. Harry A. Norton, for French Hybrid Lilacs.
" 26. W. B. Parker, for display of Peonies.
" 26. Shaylor & Allison, for display of Peonies, Shaylor's originations.
" 26. Wm. F. Dusseault, for display of Tea and Hybrid Tea Roses.
August 21. Eric H. Wetterlow, for Hollyhock-flowering Delphiniums.
" 21. Bay State Nurseries, for exhibit of Phloxes.
" 21. Blue Hill Nurseries, for exhibit of Phloxes.
" 21. Harvard Botanic Gardens, for Bromeliads.
" 21. Mr. and Mrs. Wm. E. Clark, for exhibit of rare Gladioli.
September 11. J. K. Alexander, for display of Dahlias.
" 11. J. K. Alexander, for display of Dahlias.
" 11. J. K. Alexander, for display of Dahlias.
" 11. J. K. Alexander, for display of Dahlias.
" 11. E. H. Wetterlow & Sons, for hybrid Delphiniums.
" 11. Harvard Botanic Gardens, for display of annual and perennial flowering plants.
November 5. Mrs. Homer Gage, for group of potted Chrysanthemums.
" 5. Jere A. Downs, for specimen Begonia.
" 5. Harvard Botanic Gardens, for collection of economic and medicinal plants.
" 5. Market Garden Field Station, for educational value of their exhibit of vegetables.
" 5. William M. Shaw, one-half peck of Cranberries (McFarlin).

First Class Certificates

January 11. Vanda coerulea Albert C. Burrage, exhibited by Albert C. Burrage.
" 11. Laeliocattleya General Maude var. Victory, exhibited by Albert C. Burrage.

January 11. Laeliocattleya Baroness, exhibited by Albert C. Burrage.

" 11. Cypripedium Perseus, exhibited by Thomas Roland.

March 17. Odontioda Burleigh Brae, exhibited by Edwin S. Webster.

" 17. Laeliocattleya Schroederae, exhibited by Edwin S. Webster.

" 17. Sophrolaeliocattleya Isabella superba, exhibited by Edwin S. Webster.

" 17. Odontioda Collinge, exhibited by Albert C. Burrage.

" 17. Odontoglossum Conqueror Leighton House var., exhibited by Albert C. Burrage.

" 17. Brassocattleya Fille Jeune, exhibited by Albert C. Burrage.

" 17. Sophrolaeliocattleya His Majesty, exhibited by Albert C. Burrage.

June 5. Rosa Hugonis, exhibited by Marian R. Case.

" 5. Miltonia vexillaria var. Albert C. Burrage, exhibited by Albert C. Burrage.

" 26. Cornus kousa chinensis, exhibited by the Arnold Arboretum.

Award of Merit

January 11. Eulophiella Rolfeii, exhibited by Albert C. Burrage.

" 11. Sophronitis grandiflora Lowii, exhibited by Albert C. Burrage.

" 11. Cypripedium Catherine Hardy, exhibited by E. B. Dane.

" 11. Cypripedium Corsair Holford's var. exhibited by Thomas Roland.

" 11. Cypripedium Judah magnificum, exhibited by Thomas Roland.

" 11. Cypripedium Lord Wolmer Westonbirt var. exhibited by Thomas Roland.

January 11. Cypripedium Baldur magnificum, exhibited by Thomas Roland.

March 17. Pink Cherokee Rose, exhibited by Mrs. Bayard Thayer.

" 17. Brassolaeliocattleya Everest, exhibited by Edwin S. Webster.

" 17. Brassolaeliocattleya Mohawk, exhibited by Albert C. Burrage.

" 17. Cypripedium Odin West Point var., exhibited by Albert C. Burrage.

" 17. Cypripedium memoria F. G. Ogilvie The Premier exhibited by Albert C. Burrage.

" 17. Cypripedium Eurybiades mirum, exhibited by Thomas Roland.

" 17. Carnation Aztec, exhibited by William Sim.

June 5. Iris Swazi, exhibited by T. F. Donahue.

" 5. Odontioda Joiceyi, exhibited by Albert C. Burrage.

" 5. Iris japonica, exhibited by Harvard Botanic Garden.

" 5. Miltonia vexillaria, exhibited by F. W. Hunnewell.

" 5. Miltonia vexillaria Unique Sander's var. exhibited by Albert C. Burrage.

" 5. Miltonia memoria T. M. Ogilvie, exhibited by Albert C. Burrage.

August 21. Aloe nobilis, exhibited by Harvard Botanic Garden.

" 21. Acidanthera bicolor, exhibited by Charles Sander.

" 21. Phlox E. I. Farrington, exhibited by George N. Smith.

" 21. Seedling Chrysanthemum Eastern Star, exhibited by Mrs. Charles A. Proctor.

November 5. Cypripedium Dreadnought, exhibited by J. T. Butterworth.

" 5. Begonia Emily Clibran sport, exhibited by Edwin S. Webster.

Cultural Certificates

January 11. E. B. Dane, for Laelia anceps Sanderiana.
" 11. Edwin S. Webster, for Cymbidium Schlegelii.
March 17. Edwin S. Webster, for Cymbidium Pauwelsii.
" 17. Edwin S. Webster, for Cypripedium Mrs. Mostyn.
June 5. James Eccles, for display of Salpiglossis.
" 26. Market Garden Field Station, for collection of Lettuce.
November 5. Harvard Botanic Gardens, for Encephalartos Lehmanii.

Vote of Commendation

August 21. Harvard Botanic Garden, for Renanthera coccinea.
" 21. Mrs. Charles A. Proctor, for seedling Marigold Shower of Gold.
September 11. E. A. Adams, for seedling Grapes.
November 5. S. J. Goddard, for Dorner's Seedlings No. 109.*23*, No. 76.*23*, No. 115.*23*, No. 16.*23*.

Vote of Thanks

January 11. Wilfrid Wheeler, for Sweet Peas.
" 11. Mrs. J. M. Sears, for cut Camellias.
March 17. Wm. B. Cowan, for Datura suaveolens.
" 17. William Sim, for Carnation Mitzi.
" 17. William Sim, for Carnation Jewel.
June 5. Walter Hunnewell, for collection of Rhododendrons.
" 26. Market Garden Field Station, for seedling Potato and Des Moines Squash.
" 26. Harvard Botanic Gardens(for Sobralia macrantha.
August 21. F. E. Palmer, for Delphiniums.
" 21. Bay State Nurseries, for Gladioli.
" 21. Hillcrest Gardens, for Burbank's Rainbow Corn.
" 21. A. Ralph Stiles, for Beets.
September 11. Robert R. McCaull, for Rhubarb.

November 5. William H. Vanderbilt, for Alamanda.
" 5. William H. Vanderbilt for Antirrhinum Geneva Pink.
" 5. Belmont Gardens, for Physalis Franchetti.

Garden Certificates

James J. Phelan, for his Italian garden.
Mrs. G. D. Parker, for her series of gardens.
Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Perry, for their seaside garden.

Children's Garden Awards

President's Cup (Gift of Mr. Burrage)

Edson Scholz, Roslindale.

Silver Medal

Francis Fenton, West Roxbury.

Bronze Medal (Gift of Miss Case)

Bernhardt Anderson, Framingham.
Joseph C. Baxter, Jamaica Plain.
Elmer R. Berry, Stow.
Stanley Bonczar, North Billerica.
Herbert Cannon, Woburn.
C. Wendal Carter, Concord Junction.
Nazzarino Cedrone, Brighton.
Joseph Connelly, Hopkinton.
Frederick E. Cox, Jamaica Plain.
Albert Damon, Ashby.
Charles Eshback, Winchester.
Francis Fenton, West Roxbury.
Jane Gorman, Jamaica Plain.
Walter Ingalls, Reading.
Charles Ingersoll, Woburn.
Porter Jenks, West Acton.
Clement Johnson, Roxbury.

Edward Krasnecky, North Chelmsford.
Lennart Leedburg, Tyngsboro.
Raymond Lewis, Lexington.
Elmer MacLean, Marlboro.
George S. MacLeod, Jamaica Plain.
Robert E. McGrath, East Pepperell.
John M. McGuchian, Jamaica Plain.
George P. Neofatistos, Dracut.
Henning O. Nielson, Jamaica Plain.
Harland Noyes, South Sudbury.
Joseph Paino, Waltham.
Patterson Brothers, Deerfield St. Garden.
Joseph V. Pitruzellio, North End Garden.
Peter Rogosabich, Ashland.
Angelo Saporiti, Dorchester.
Gilbert Small, Wayland.
Mary Traskeviez, Dorchester.
Loren Tupper, Shirley.
Fred J. Wiseman, Jamaica Plain.
Albert Young, Burlington.

George Robert White Medal Award

It was announced by the Trustees in August that the George Robert White Medal of Honor had been awarded to Mr. Pierre S. du Pont, of Wilmington, Del. This award, which is considered the highest horticultural honor in America, is made once each year. The fund which makes it possible was established by the late George Robert White, of Boston, one of the city's greatest benefactors. The medal is very large, and of pure gold, and a new die is cast each time the award is made.

The award to Mr. du Pont was in recognition of his remarkable work in popularizing horticulture, in extending a love for flowers, and for the establishment of a great winter garden at Longwood, his country home near Kennett Square, Pa.

This garden is one of the horticultural wonders of America. It covers six acres, all under glass, and houses the most remarkable collection of rare old Azaleas, Acacies, Amaryllis, and of tropical fruits, like Melons, Grapes, Peaches and Nectarines, to be found anywhere on the continent. This remarkable garden was started in 1919, and completed in 1921. It is heated by two large automatic oil burners supplied from a 500,000 gallon tank completely concealed by a clump of Evergreen trees planted on top.

Rare and beautiful plants are constantly being added to the collection in this winter garden. One of the treasures is a Taiwania tree now about fifteen feet high, which was sent to Mr. du Pont by Professor C. S. Sargent, of the Arnold Arboretum. The Taiwania is the Asiatic representative of the Redwood family which was found by Mr. Ernest H. Wilson in Formosa some years ago, and introduced by him.

In addition to flowers and plants, the winter garden also contains a huge organ, with 3,650 pipes, partly surrounded by a beautiful amphitheatre. Organ recitals for the benefit of the public are often given on Sunday afternoons.

The winter garden as well as the open air gardens which surround the mansion are open to the public every day in the year from 11 A.M. until 5 P.M., with the exception of the second and fourth Sundays each month. Crowds of people have flocked there from the beginning, and after a time it became necessary to charge a small admission fee on Saturdays

Pierre S. du Pont

Awarded the George Robert White Medal of Honor for 1926

and Sundays in order to prevent overcrowding. As it is, five or six thousand persons often pass through the grounds in one day. The money which is obtained from the entrance fees is turned over to the hospitals of West Chester and Wilmington.

The outdoor gardens are spacious and attractive, comprising a series of formal and informal effects, with clipped Boxwood hedges, and great numbers of very large, fine old trees. There are fountains and pools, and long rows of flower beds, the arrangement of which offers many suggestions to visitors.

To a large extent Mr. du Pont has been his own designer and landscape architect, so that the gardens and the winter garden are a direct expression of his own horticultural ideas, all of which have been worked out with the purpose of offering instruction and guidance to other garden makers and to persons interested in various phases of horticultural development.

History of the Endicott Gardens

During the War of 1812 Joseph Peabody hired of Jonathan Ingersoll an old farm, now known as the Peabody Farm, in Danvers, formerly Salem Village. It was believed that Salem would be bombarded by the British, and the cargoes from the Peabody Wharf in Salem were taken to Danvers and stored in the large barn now standing.

The house was a small, two-story farm house consisting of a hall-way and four rooms, two on each side of the front door, and two on the second story.

In October, 1814, Mr. Peabody purchased the estate and continued to reside there until his death in 1844. After his death his widow passed her summers at the farm until her death in 1854.

The original estate was not large, and was added to from time to time by Mr. Peabody. At the death of Joseph Peabody this farm became a part of his residuary estate. George Peabody purchased the shares of his brother, Francis Peabody, and his sister, Mrs. John Lowell Gardner (Catherine Elizabeth Peabody). After the death of Mrs. Joseph Peabody, Mr. George Peabody and his family resided there in the spring and autumn until 1876, when the place was used by the family in

A part of Mrs. William C. Endicott's Garden at Danvers awarded a Gold Medal in 1926

one way or another until his death in 1892, when he left the estate to his daughter, Mrs. William Crowninshield Endicott (Ellen Peabody).

Shortly after the purchase of the estate by Joseph Peabody he added four rooms on the garden side of the house, and two wings—the easterly wing was used for many years as a farm house, and the westerly wing stands to-day as it was built and furnished at that time.

The present avenue of Elm trees was planted by Joseph Augustus Peabody, the eldest son of Joseph Peabody, shortly after he graduated from Harvard College in 1817. At that time this avenue was a public highway. In 1859 Mr. George Peabody built and presented to the town a road further to the West so that since that date the avenue has been a private one.

In the autumn of 1814 George Heussler, a noted Dutch gardener who came out here about 1790, laid out the garden in front of the house. Mr. Heussler was the gardener for Elias Hasket Derby upon a place in South Danvers, now Peabody, until his death in 1799. The estate was far-famed for its greenhouses, fruit trees and ornamental gardens. After Mr. Derby's death Mr. Heussler laid out many private gardens in Salem and in the surrounding country.

The garden was originally laid out around a tree which stood on a mound in the center of the garden. In the early thirties a storm destroyed this tree and about 1836 a Tulip-tree was planted in the middle of the garden to replace the old one. This tree became famous as a specimen tree until the winter of 1920-21 when it was killed. When cut down the tree was ninety-eight feet high, fifteen feet in circumference at its base and five feet in diameter.

The Buckthorn hedges, of which there are three, were planted nearly a hundred years ago, and the Arbor-vitae hedge on one side of a walk known as "The Lover's Walk" is a fine specimen of such a hedge and must be nearly a hundred years old also. During the life of Mr. George Peabody the old garden remained the same.

The little summer house at the end of the old garden, with a gilded Pineapple on top, was designed about 1840 by Francis Peabody, the son of Joseph Peabody, who had a great reputation for his taste in architecture.

Until 1892 all the barns were at right angles to the house, but were shortly moved away across the meadows so that now they are concealed by a belt of trees and a sloping vista to the meadow has been opened.

In 1892 the avenues in front of the house were built by Frederick Law Olmstead.

In 1897, while on a visit to this country, the Rt. Hon. Joseph Chamberlain of Birmingham, England, laid out the flower garden beyond the Buckthorn hedge, which until then was a ploughed field. He drew a design of the garden, staked out the beds and walks, and worked like a day laborer in order to perfect it. The following year in 1898 he laid out the shrubbery garden to the south of the flower garden. The trees and shrubs in this garden were planted so as to carry out his plans. Interesting drawings made by him of these gardens are still in existence.

In 1901 Mrs. Endicott purchased the summer house designed by Samuel McIntire in 1793 and built by him in 1794 for Elias Hasket Derby from the Osborne family where it had stood of late years rather forlorn and neglected. The famous gardens had disappeared. The summer house and a barn (now removed to Watertown and the property of the Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities) seemed at that time to be the only things left to tell the tale of the former beauty of the place.

The summer house was moved a distance of some four miles, and was so well built that no damage was done to the building, not even any of the plaster being cracked. The summer house is two stories high with an open passage through the ground floor leading into the Rose Garden. On the left side of the passage are two small rooms, one for storage, the other for storage of fruit. On the right-hand side is a small hallway in which is a flight of stairs leading to the room above. This room has a vaulted ceiling, eight windows and four cupboards with glass doors for china.

When removed from Peabody there were four carved urns on the roof, and a carved figure of a man whetting his scythe. About eighty years ago a carved figure of a milkmaid with a milk pail in her hand was on the other end of the summer house. After much difficulty it was discovered that this figure

was purchased from the Osborne family by the Sutton family in Andover and placed upon one of their mills. The milk pail was taken out of her hand, and a spindle substituted. There she stood for many years until a fire destroyed the mill. I heard that the figure was burned with the mill, but that a broken charred figure was still in existence. Through the kindness of the heirs of William Sutton, Esq. the figure was sent to John Evans & Company in Boston.

A more sorry spectacle it would be hard to imagine. The figure was split in two from head to feet; the two arms were off; one foot was entirely lost and the head was broken. Mr. Evans nailed the pieces together and patched it up in such a way that she became a thing of beauty. Mr. Herbert Browne, the architect, designed a milk pail and placed it in her hand where the spindle had been. From this model a new figure was carved, and in the spring of 1924 the milkmaid was replaced upon the summer house. The man faces west, the woman faces east, as she did in the old days, so that he must have been unconscious of her going and returning.

About 1904, a Rose Garden designed by Herbert Browne, the well-known architect, was enclosed in a brick wall with a white marble coping, with two fountains, one for Water Lilies and the other for birds in the center of the garden with a bronze figure from Pompeii. The wall is so low that one can see fine trees in the distance.

In 1913 Apple trees known in Europe as Colvilles were imported from the Austrian Tyrol and are trained on espaliers. Five rows of wires support the branches.

The place has many fine trees and shrubs. The avenue has passed its prime, but in the neighboring field there is a specimen Elm tree, well-known for its size and unusual shape.

The garden is essentially a spring garden with flowering Crabs, Apples, Pears, Lilacs and Azaleas. There are two particularly large Rhododendrons in the shrubbery garden near the hedge, which were imported from England about 1845 by Richard Sullivan Fay, who had a beautiful country estate at "Lynnmere" near the floating bridge on the Salem Turnpike, where he planted thousands of trees and where he imported some of the first, if not the first Rhododendrons. The other Rhododendrons upon the estate have been planted

from time to time during the last twenty years. A large bed of Laurel on the westerly slope in the field not far from the house was planted about 1917. In 1898 an avenue of Elm trees was planted connecting the farm buildings with the highroad.

An effort has been made to develop trees and shrubs suggested by the Arnold Arboretum, of which a large number are on the estate.

WILLIAM C. ENDICOTT.

Danvers, Mass.

Apples Originating in Massachusetts

Since Governor John Endicott brought the first seedling Apple tree to America, thus linking Massachusetts directly with the best pomological lineage of the old world, the Bay State has been a traditional source of fruit development and improvement. Some of the most universally grown and admired of American fruits originated in Massachusetts before the Revolution.

The Department of Pomology of the Massachusetts Agricultural College has compiled a list of 22 varieties of Apples, still of importance, that had their origin in this State since 1630. The Roxbury Russett was first grown in Roxbury before 1649. The famous Baldwin was developed in Wilmington about 1740. Before 1796, the Seek-No-Further had become established in Westfield. Williams Favorite is also credited to Roxbury growers before the Revolution, and by 1800 the Porter had spread from Sherburne, the Hunt Russett had added to the glory of Concord and the ancient Hightop, that still lingers in neglected orchards on the Cape, had been transplanted from its colonial birthplace in Duxbury.

Other important varieties and their dates of origin are:

Tolman Sweet, Dorchester, 1822; Hubbardston, in Hubbardston, before 1832; Benoni, Dedham, 1832; Danvers Sweet, Danvers, before 1832; Pumpkin Russett, before 1832; Mother, Bolton, 1848; Sutton Beauty, in Sutton, before 1848; Minister Rowley, before 1850; Palmer Greening, Sterling, before 1855; Jacobs Sweet, Medford, about 1860. The Lyscom, Southboro, was an old native variety, and the Murphy, Salem, the Haskell, Ipswich, the Fall Orange, Holden, and the Moore Sweet, Concord, are Massachusetts born, birth dates forgotten.

The Massachusetts Horticultural Society, which put the Bay State in the front rank in fruit development before there were Experiment Stations or Agricultural Colleges, imported about 1835, Oldenburg, Red Astrachan, Tetofsky and Alexander, as varieties worthy of adaptation to the glacial slopes of the Commonwealth. McIntosh, of Canadian origin, has also been adopted by the growers of this State in recent years and this delicious Apple now achieves its deepest bloom on Massachusetts hill orchards.

Rock Gardens

By F. Cleveland Morgan, Montreal, Que.

Before considering the question of what can be grown in a rock garden it may be as well to try and define such a garden. Then we are at once confronted with a difficulty, for a rock garden may be almost anything except a perennial border. Even then the simple expedient of edging a raised bed with chosen rocks enables one to grow all kinds of delicate Pinks, Poppies, Dwarf Phloxes, etc., that would be lost in the open border. Ideally, a rock garden should be on a steep bank with outcrops of natural or carefully placed ledges. It can be shaded by trees or open to the four winds. It can take the form of a dry wall with each crevice tightly packed with earth instead of mortar. This type of rock gardening is particularly satisfactory and is infinitely preferable to the grass terrace of the average garden.

You may have a crevice garden at its foot composed of flat slabs of stone fitted together to form a pathway which, at a chosen spot, may widen to girdle a pool or sun-dial. In this pathway tiny Hairbells, Sedums and sweet scented Thymes will flourish in the space between the slabs. Unsatisfied with all these there remain the peat bog, the stream and water gardens and finally, for those still unsatiated with garden endeavour, there is the moraine—its bed of gravel kept constantly moist by water from below in an attempt to satisfy the needs of those plants whose home is on the moraines of the mountain glaciers. Here whole floras of exquisite Alpine plants grow, impossible to gardens with our parching summers unless given something like homelike conditions. The effort is well repaid, as the delicate beauty of these fairy flowers is in inverse ratio to their size — many not exceeding an inch in height.

So we see that a large rock garden can embrace many different types of gardens each suitable for growing particular classes of plants. Even large gardens should have small beginnings for it is only by accumulated experience that real success is possible.

I do not propose to discuss the question of rock garden construction, as there are plenty of English books on the subject,

although it should be remembered that due allowance has to be made for differences of climate. With our hot and dry summer a little extra feeding is advisable and a final coating of broken gravel will help to conserve moisture. The too close proximity of large trees is a mistake, unless for the shade garden, owing to the habit the roots have of working their way into the pockets. Drip in this country is not a serious matter, as is the case in climates with a considerable rainfall.

Stones and Soil

The question of suitable stone, however, is a subject for mature consideration. Worn and weathered limestone is the best material for general use, but it must be sanely used with an eye to natural effect. Do not make a pile of earth, stick rounded boulders in it and imagine you have built a rock garden. It will be more worthy of that much detested word "Rockery" which conjures up visions of the Victorian suburban villa with its circular plot filled with aenemic ferns and girt about with a protecting horror of cast-iron hooping.

One must use a little common sense when it comes to the matter of soils for the rock garden.—A good average mixture consists of a sandy loam and leaf mould with a fair amount of gravel worked into it. A little rotted manure is permissible but the plants will flower better if they are not too well fed. I generally top-dress the garden in Spring, filling up odd holes and corners and at this time work in some bone meal or other fertilizer. Some plants, such as the Silver Saxifragas, demand lime in the soil, while to others lime is a deadly poison. The greater number are indifferent to its presence although in such sections of the ground as the bog or shade garden it is another matter. Most woodland and marsh plants prefer a peaty soil but it should not be too sour and is generally better for a fair proportion of coarse sand mixed through it.

Early Flowers

Having decided on the type of garden desired, let us rapidly review the material available for use in it and, as some system is better than none at all, let us adopt a seasonal plan and see what early Spring has to offer us.

In this part of the world (Montreal) we can count on little bloom in an average year until the end of April, but with the

Snowdrops generally appear the lovely bulbous Iris of the reticulata section. I. reticulata is the hardiest and most persistent species and though a bare three inches in height, makes a glorious show of royal purple touched with gold.

The various Crocus species should of course be grown, naturalizing them in drifts along the front of shrubberies or in pockets of the rock garden itself. Among the best are C. biflorus, C. Susianus, C. Tommasinianus. Of a different family but of similar garden usefulness is Bulbocodium vernum,

A crevice garden around a well on the author's grounds

looking like a rosy Crocus with narrow strap-shaped petals. They contrast pleasantly with the early Eranthis and its allied cousins the Aconites, whose yellow blossoms are prettily framed in ferny leaves.

The shade garden will soon be filled with choice native plants —Bloodroots, Trilliums, Violets, Bellwort and the new green of unfolding Ferns. The Dog Tooth Violets are delightful and there are a dozen species from the West Coast which can be successfully grown. For blues and whites we can rely on the Scillas and Chionodoxas and for mauve and purple turn to the many species of Anemone, not forgetting our native Hepaticas. Other good ones are A. appenina, A. blanda, A. pulsatilla, A. nemorosa, and A. sylvestris.

The First Tulips

A charming picture is made by interplanting the grey blue Pushkinia with the creamy cups of Tulipa Kaufmanniana. This latter is the first of the Tulip species to bloom, but a little later others will come up to take its place. One of the loveliest for rock garden purposes is the Lady Tulip—Tulipa Clusiana. This should be grown in association with Phlox divaricata with a foreground planting of soft yellow, such as is found in Erysimum pulchellum of the Wallflower tribe. Another happy grouping at this season is composed of a background of Mertensia, at its feet a broad patch of Primroses thickly interplanted with the white Checker Ladies (Fritillaria meleagris alba).

I shall pass over such well known material as the Moss Phloxes, Arabis (its double form is the best) and the Golden Alyssum. Grow them all in such generous masses as the size of your garden permits. Nor must we omit the dwarf Iris cristata or its bearded cousins, I. pumila and its varieties (pumila, red-purple; coerulea, blue; Glee, yellow). Iceland Poppies are charming, springing from the bolder crests of rock, but the best of the family for our purposes is the exquisite Alpine Poppy which is much more delicate in all its parts and, if conditions are right, self-sows readily enough.

The reds and blue purples of Aubretia are indispensable at this season but the plants should be carefully trimmed back after flowering and a top-dressing sifted in around the roots, as they become scraggy and stringy if left to their own devices.

By this time we are in the last days of May and the garden is coming into bloom with a rush. In the more shaded spots, Epimediums, the native Tiarella and some of the Columbines stand shoulder to shoulder. Among the latter try the beautiful Aquilegia glandulosa and the delicate A. pyrenaica. Our native A. canadense and the western coerulea are better for the larger garden and are lovely indeed poised on a bit of steep rock work.

Under the trees where grass is difficult to grow may be seen colonies of Bugle (Ajuga reptans) spreading in all directions, its blue spires contrasting well with its metallic foliage. Between the stepping stones of the paths trail the neat runners

of the Creeping Jenny, its yellow cups sitting tightly against the ground.

Gentians and Primulas

No rock garden would be complete without a Gentian or so and I confess I always gasp with admiration as the first huge cup of Gentiana acaulis opens. It is not an easy plant to induce to flower well and I find a rather poor soil well mixed with gravel the best for it. Gentiana verna var. angulosa is a smaller and more tricky species but for those who possess a moraine it does not offer any insuperable difficulty. A colony

Raised bed bordered with rocks and used for rock plants

interplanted with the tiny Primula farinosa is a joy indeed and well worth the effort expended. Other species are Autumn bloomers such as G. sino-ornata, G. Farreri and G. septemfida. They all require peaty moraines to make them happy and are among the most lovely things the garden has to offer us.

I have hinted at a few of the Primulas but there are hosts of lovely species suited to various conditions. For instance, the Auricula group prefer sun and a perpendicular rock crevice while the Japonicas thrive best in moist peaty soil. Detailed lists can be found in any book on rock gardening.

Narcissi are for the most part too large for the rock garden itself. They should be freely naturalized on any open bank

where their leaves can be allowed to remain uncut and so mature the bulbs for next season's blossoming. Do not set out in stiff clumps but throw the bulbs in thick drifts and plant them where they fall. There are of course the Jonquils and small species which are quite in scale for the rock garden proper. The English names are suggestive and pretty—Queen of Spain, Angel's ears and Hoop Petticoat.

The Saxifrages

The last week of May is gay with a new set of plants and we rely on the Androsaces, the Saxifrages, Saponaria ocymoides and Gypsophila repens to take the place of earlier carpeting species. (Try Androsace sarmentosa, A. Chumbyi, A. lanuginosa.) The Saxifrages are so important a family in the rock garden that they deserve a volume to themselves but we must be content here with the barest outline. They are divided into a number of groups the earliest to bloom being the Kabschias. These make tiny rounded cushions of spiny rosettes which in early Spring are covered with exquisite little flowers of white to yellow with an occasional lapse into rosy pink. They are essentially plants for the moraine and he who would succeed must give up golf, home and mother to devote his time to their culture.

The Mossy Saxifrages come into bloom about the end of May and are so called because, when out of flower, their tightly packed, ferny rosettes look much like hummocks of green moss. The flowers are from red to white borne on wiry stems and the various forms are given garden names by which we may know them. (Try S. muscoides, Red Admiral, Guilford Seedling, S. Wallacei, S. trifurcata.)

Though none of them can be considered easy in our hot and dry summers they may be successfully grown if the following directions are observed. The soil should be light and open, a good leaf mould with stone chips mixed through it. Choose your site on a slope facing north with protection from too much sun at the roots by means of rock ledges, giving plenty of depth to the soil pockets. If patches show signs of burning during the summer, they should be lifted in early Fall, divided, started afresh in wet sand and replanted as soon as

properly rooted. They like open spaces but should never be watered in the day time in the glare of the hot sun.

The beautiful Silver Saxifrages owe their name to their blue green rosettes edged with little knobs of white giving the foliage a charm which makes this group a valuable one quite apart from the added beauty of the flowers. These consist of sprays of white, yellow or rose, carried on stems ranging from six inches to two feet or more long. They all like cool fissures between rocks, preferably facing north. Some varieties are quite easy and will thrive in the open moraine. Try S. Aizoon rosea, S. lingulata, S. McNabiana, Dr. Ramsay, S. pyramidalis and S. baldensis.

Spring Plants

We will now pass to a third group typified by the well known "London Pride" (S. umbrosa). They prefer cool, moist, open shade and the large varieties are splendid for massing along the edges of pools. The showers of tiny pink flowers are pretty enough but their main charm lies in the dark green rosettes of leathery leaves. Try S. umbrosa, S. primuloides and S. Andrewsii.

There are many species of Veronica which help to make the garden gay during the early part of June. Some such as V. repens, are very dwarf and make excellent subjects for spaces between the stepping stones. Others, such as V. rupestris, are rampant trailers which send long arms cascading down the slopes and which at this time emit cloudy spires of bright blue. There are many species each suited to its particular spot which experience will soon teach the sensitive gardener. Veronica trehani, V. pectinata, V. saxatilis, and V. incana are excellent.

Particularly useful because they will bloom either in sun or shade are the Heucheras. H. sanguinea comes in many shades of coral and red while H. brizoides is a veritable foam of soft rose which is exquisite against the grey of lichened rock. They are natives of North America, as are the Dodecatheons or Shooting Stars. From a base of tufted leaves these send up long stems topped with a shower of falling rockets of rosy lilac.

For waterside planting there are many Irises which flower

in June. The Siberians are, of course, well known, and no garden should be without some varieties at least. (Snow Queen, Blue King, Perry's Blue and Grandis). Then there are the Chinese Irises of more modest stature but of much charm of habit and flower. I Wilsoni and I. chrysographes are perhaps the best known. The Yellow Flag of Europe (I. pseudoacorus) has magnificent foliage and its clear yellow flowers are a decided addition if one has space for so rampant a plant. Of more decorous habit and equally telling is the yellow Iris aurea while later in the month I. ochroleuca sends up its ivory bloom on four-foot stems. I have barely indicated the possibilities of the Iris family but one other I must specifically mention as it is the variety, par excellence, for the rock garden. I refer to Iris gracilipes, that exquisite species from the open sunny glades of Japan. Scarcely six inches high, its delicately poised lilac flowers are a pure joy.

June Pinks

June is the month when the Pinks are at their best and they play a very important part in the rock garden. As the foliage varies from a crisp blue green to a shiny emerald their fat mounds of growth provide most useful decoration in or out of flower. Practically all the species prefer deep crevices in light soil and as old plants will gradually deteriorate cuttings should be started and the older colonies replaced from time to time. Among the very numerous species and varieties the best are—D. alpinus, caesius, deltoides, neglectus, plumarius, and arenarius. Another great family which belongs to June but flowers far into July is the Campanula. Like the Pinks, the species are very numerous and like them, too, they hybridize readily. They vary in size from the big C. latifolia, four feet high, which is only suitable to interplant with masking shrubs in the background, to C. Raineri not an inch in height. This is a crevice plant while C. pusilla, C. pulla, C. bavarica prefer open pockets where they can spread their colonies by underground runners. For fissures in the cliff faces try C. erinus and the allied C. garganica. They sprawl with trailing arms over the grey rocks and stud themselves with soft blue stars. For similar locations use the native hairbell, C. rotundifolia, which hangs out delicate bells on long wiry stems. Even the

big Peach Bell, C. persicifolia is permissible in the rock garden if poised from a bold ledge. Then there are the lovely biennials C. patula, abietina and longistyla, all desirable plants for sunny pockets.

The Bog Garden

Early in June the bog garden should be visited. Here many native plants can be grown among the green mounds of Sphagnum and other mosses—such as the native Orchids—Calypso, Orchis, Cypripediums, Habenarias and Calopogons. What a fascinating corner! Here we may try the Sundews, the Pitcher Plants, the Pyrolas and all the little carpetters of

Campanula turbinata, an unusually attractive perennial

our woods—Wintergreen, Gold Thread, Twinflower, Bunchberry, May-flower and the Ferns. Here is compressed suggestion in tabloid form with a vengeance.

I always associate Sedums with Autumn because their first value in the garden lies in the great variation and beauty of the foliage and in the later months foliage becomes a matter of prime importance. They commence blooming in June and finish in late Autumn varying in size from the tiny S. dasyphyllum to the queen of the race, S. spectabile. They are for the most part sun lovers and as they often are rapid spreaders need watching to see that they do not smother less aggres-

sive neighbors. (Try S. ternatum, S. acre, S. lydium, S. kamtchaticum, S. spurium, S. album, S. tupestre, S. Seiboldii, S. spectabile.)

As Autumn approaches there is considerable difficulty in finding suitable perennials which flower at this season and we are more and more dependent on annuals for color in the rock garden. There are of course plants which commence flowering earlier but whose period of bloom is a long one lasting well on till frost. This applies to Tunica saxifraga with its cloud of delicate pink. I have already mentioned Sedum spectabile and this fine plant only commences to bloom in September. A splendid companion for it is the big Sea Lavender (Statice latifolia), its filmy head of lavender making a striking contrast with the flat rosy flower of the Sedum.

The Autumn flowering Gentians I have touched upon, also, and we should find places for the Grass of Parnassus, with its curious white flowers veined with green. This does best in dampish ground by the stream-side where, too, may be grown some of the Astilbes whose foamy spikes are useful at this season. Their near relatives the Spireas are rather large but if space can be found such species as S. Davidsonii will raise four-foot stems with plumes of crushed raspberry in late August. With them should be grown the Snakeroot (Cimicifuga) with attractive leaves and long twisting spires of creamy white—some of the species flowering as late as October.

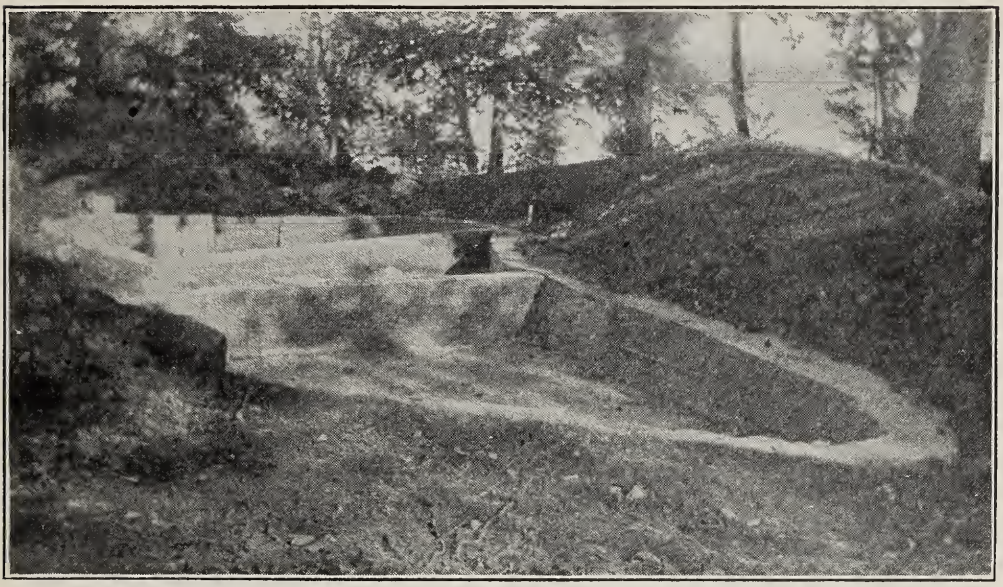
In the rock garden proper, colonies of Autumn Crocuses begin to appear and I prefer to plant them under a ground cover of protecting foliage, so that their delicate chalices will not be damaged by the Autumn rains. Try C. speciosus, a bright blue, through the silvery white of Cerastium, or the soft lavender of C. zonatus through the grey of Woolly Thyme (T. lanuginosus). Finally there are the Colchicums, erroneously called Crocuses, as shown by the great tuft of coarse cabbagy leaves in Springtime. These latter disappear in Summer and by Autumn the lovely cups of white or rosy purple push naked through the ground.

Rock Garden Annuals

There is a tendency to decry the use of annuals in a rock garden and although this is a mistake, something is to be said

for using them with great caution. There are, however, a number of very desirable ones provided the rock garden is large enough to require their services. A great difficulty is their general habit of spreading into wide lush masses by the time they are at their best and most needed. This tempts one to ignore their roaming tendencies resulting in the too frequent death of some choicer perennials. I get over the difficulty in part by using the larger annuals in sections where Spring bulbs are planted. These fill the gap earlier in the season and as their foliage fades and dies the annuals take their places.

In choosing annuals, keep in mind a certain neatness and compactness so as to be in character with their neighbors.



Tank constructed for a moraine on the author's grounds

For instance, I might permit some of the dwarf Lobelias where I would discard Ageratum. I prefer the habit and size of flower of the Tagetes to that of the dwarf French Marigolds. Saponaria calabrica is too rank in growth for the size of its flower and in no way compares with the perennial A. ocymoides. Some annuals are so light rooting and dainty that they will not seriously endanger their neighbors while others, however dwarf, are prone to smother. The following will be found of value as fillers during the Autumn months.—Alys-

sum maritimum, Asperula azurea, Brachycome, Cheiranthus Allionii (biennial), Dimorphotheca, Eschscholtzia (particularly Sutton's Miniature), Gilia dianthoides, Hunnemania, Gypsophila muralis, Iberis, Ionopsidium, Lupinus nanus, Leptosiphon, Nemophila insignis, Nemesia Blue Gem, Portulaca, Phacelia campanularia, Saxifraga cymbalaria, Tagetes signata pumila.

Shrubs for Rock Gardens

The question of what shrubs may or may not be used in the rock garden depends much on the size, situation and general character of the surroundings. I would choose types with delicate foliage and graceful carriage such as certain Willows, Spireas, Lespedeza formosa, Kerria and the Briar Roses, and even these should act as background only. In the rock garden itself some of the dwarf Barberries such as B. dulcis nana or B. verruculosa can be safely used and we should include the allied Mahonias aquifolia and repens. Some of the Cotoneasters are ideal rock shrubs, C. horizontalis forms spreading flat bushes a yard across while C. adpressa hugs the rock so closely in its wanderings that if the latter were removed you would have an impression of its size and shape in twisted branch and tiny emerald leaf.

Among the Willows there are some remarkable little dwarfs which cling and creep over the rock surfaces (Salix retusa, S. reticulata, S. herbacea). Then there are tiny Spireas a few inches high — S. decumbens like a minute trailing Bridal Wreath, S. crispifolia, with crinkled leaves and pink flowers, S. pectinata with foliage like a mossy Saxifraga.

From the West Coast some certain Pentstemons so woody in their stems as to be classed as Shrubs (P. Scouleri, P. rupicola, P. Menziesii, P. Davidsonii). For the bog garden, where lime is absent, we may use the Azaleas, Kalmias and the various Blueberries and for drier ground there are Heaths, Brooms and Heathers, some of which will flourish even in this climate.

Good Dwarf Evergreens

But it is in the Evergreen family that we must look for many varieties of outstanding usefulness. It is astonishing

what a number of really dwarf Evergreens there are—sports, many of them, of tall growing species. In securing them much depends on the shape of the individual plant and it is wise, if possible, to select specimens from the nurseries oneself. In planting care must be taken in choosing spots suitable to their form and coloring. This is important, as they play a great part in lending an air of age and permanence to the garden. No tall straggly plants should be allowed to interfere with the orderly symmetrical growth of the conical types, otherwise much of the beauty would be lost. This does not mean that they cannot be counted upon as a background to tall plants but all sense of crowding should be avoided.

A short list of desirable varieties with chief characteristics is appended:

Juniperus chinensis var Sargentii (low growing)
" horizontalis (very low growing)
" sabina
" " var. tamariscifolia
" suecica (pyramidal-bluish)
Picea glauca conica (slow growing pyramidal)
" Abies Remontii
" " Maxwellii (dwarf and compact)
Pinus mughus (slow growing but larger than others)
Retinispora (Chamaecyparis) obtusa nana (very good)
" " pisifera filifera
Taxus cuspidata nana (Japanese Yew)
Thuja occidentialis globosa (almost round, 3′-4′)
" " Little Gem

General Care

Before closing this paper a word on the general planting and care of the rock garden may not come amiss. Do not expect to obtain perfection the first season because, if a real gardener, you will be still polishing during the tenth. Although one's aim should be to have some bloom during the entire season, it is well to picture the garden without flowers of any kind. In this way you become more critical as to the quality of its form and contour. While keeping succession of bloom in mind, do not overlook the proper blending of colors nor the character of neighboring plants. If the garden is large, bigger colonies of any one variety are desirable or the effect may be spotty and disagreeable.

Paths should be constructed with convenient stepping stones as all parts of the garden are in constant need of attention. Weeds must not be tolerated for a minute and such dead flowers as are not being saved for seed must be snipped off daily. Nothing is more beautiful than a well tended rock garden and nothing so distressing as a neglected one. Therefore do not be too ambitious at the beginning. It is far better to start in a small way and learn by experience. Each year an added bit of rock work, each Spring a new lot of seed and plants. In this way you and your garden will grow up together and it will remain the personal expression of your own heart and brain.

Garden Clubs of New England

The Cambridge Plant Club

President, Mrs. J. L. Moore
Secretary, Miss Caroline E. Peabody

Cape Ann Garden Club

President, Mrs. Winthrop Sargent
Secretary, Miss Katharine Morey

Chelmsford Garden Club

President, Mrs. Harold D. MacDonald
Secretary, Miss Maud H. Perham

Chestnut Hill Garden Club

President, James D. Colt
Secretary, Ernest B. Dane

Cohasset Garden Club

President, Mrs. E. L. Ladd
Secretary, Mrs. William H. Brown

Duxbury Garden Club

President, Mrs. Robert C. King
Secretary, Mrs. Sydney Harwood

Fitchburg Garden Club

President, Miss Vivian Keene
Secretary, Mrs. Mary F. Colburn

Groton Garden Club

President, Mrs. William P. Wharton
Secretary, Miss N. M. Richards

Hingham Garden Club

President, Mr. Francis H. Lincoln
Secretary, Miss Julia M. Whiton

Lawrence Garden Club

President, Mrs. Harry Clark
Secretary, Miss Lillian M. Wainwright

Lenox Garden Club

President, Miss Georgiana W. Sargent
Secretary, Miss Mary Parsons

Lynn Garden Club

President, Mrs. Edward M. Barney
Secretary, Mrs. Caroline Cobb

Martha's Vineyard Garden Club

President, Mrs. T. M. R. Meikleham
Secretary, Miss E. W. Edwards

Melrose Garden Club

President, Mrs. Edwin M. Wilder
Secretary, Mrs. Robert Munson

Milton Garden Club

President, Mrs. Philip L. Spaulding
Secretary, Mrs. Helen T. Richmond

The Garden Club of Greater New Bedford

President, Miss M. Louise Norris
Secretary, Miss Catherine H. Jordan

Newton Garden Club

President and Secretary, Herbert C. Fraser

North Adover Garden Club

President, Mrs. L. S. Bigelow
Secretary, Miss Deborah Bigelow

The Noanett Garden Club

President, Mrs. J. W. Farley
Secretary, Mrs. Howard Coonley

North Attleboro Garden Club

President, Mr. John J. Bliek
Secretary, Mary L. Gay

North Shore Garden Club

President, Mrs. Thomas Motley
Secretary, Mrs. Ward Thoron

PEABODY GARDEN CLUB

President, Mrs. H. H. Buxton
Secretary, Mrs. George R. Underwood

SCITUATE GARDEN CLUB

President, Mrs. William C. Reynolds
Secretary, Mrs. Henry T. Wing

SPRINGFIELD GARDEN CLUB

President, Willard A. Boyd
Secretary, Mrs. Gurdon W. Gordon

WORCESTER GARDEN CLUB

President, Mrs. Jay Clark, Jr.
Secretary, Miss Charlotte D. Thayer

Marshall Pinckney Wilder

Marshall Pinckney Wilder was born in 1798 in Rindge, New Hampshire, among the southern foothills of the White Mountains. In his twenties he came to Boston, where he lived until his death in 1886.

A merchant by profession, he found time for a great variety of other interests through membership and office in such institutions as the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, the New England Historic Genealogical Society, and the Board of Trustees of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, but horticulture seems to have been nearest his heart.

As a horticulturist, there was probably no major undertaking in this country within his long life in which he did not have a prominent part. From 1840 to 1848 he was President of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society. In 1850 he was one of the organizers of the American Pomological Society, and was its President until his death. Eighteen hundred and fifty-two brought the establishment of the Massachusetts Board of Agriculture (at first as a private body). Mr. Wilder served continuously on the Board during the rest of his life and was for many years a member of the Committee on Fruits. The same year he took part in the founding of both Massachusetts Agricultural College and the U. S. Agricultural Society, and was President of the latter for six years.

His practical interests were two—Camellias and fruits, especially Pears. On his estate in Dorchester he raised hundreds of varieties of the latter, and took great interest in hybridizing. His Camellias, also, were famous, for he originated at least two varieties, Camellia Japonica, var. Wilderi, and C. Japonica, var. Mrs. Abby Wilder.

These accomplishments, almost any one of which would have established his reputation, were obviously the work of a man of great energy, unusual executive ability, and a real gift as a plantsman. He was still more than these. The records of the societies to which he belonged are full of spontaneous expressions of personal affection. His own writings, the regard of his contemporaries, and most eloquently of all, his

face, are full of warm human sympathy, geniality, and sensitiveness to beauty in nature and character.

Though Mr. Wilder contributed in such varied ways to horticulture, his literary work seems to have been confined almost wholly to addresses, lectures, and magazine articles. The total, however, is considerable. For half a century and more his name appeared at intervals in the horticultural press and in publications of societies, and from these sources the present compilation has been made.

Occasional Addresses and Essays

1835-44 Observations on the Camellia and its varieties, with some account of its introduction into Great Britain and this country.
In Magazine of Horticulture, ed. by C. M. Hovey.
I, 13-17; 134-138
II, 18-22; 93-96
III, 132-136
IV, 97-101
VI, 54-58
VII, 219-223
X, 145-150
(Vols. I and II read American Gardener's Magazine)

1847 Hybridization of the Camellia Japonica and its varieties, with the treatment of the offspring.
In Massachusetts Horticultural Society. Transactions. v.1 [Special number] p.35-39.

1851 Address delivered Oct. 9 before the New Hampshire State Agricultural Society.
In their Transactions, 1850-52. p.116-137.

1851 Agricultural education (extract from an address before the Berkshire Agricultural Society)
In Transactions of the Agricultural Societies in the State of Massachusetts. p.589-597.

1852 Eulogium on the late A. J. Downing, pronounced before the American Pomological Congress, at Philadelphia, Sept. 13.
In American Pomological Congress. Proceedings. p.147-162.

1855 [Speech before the Rhode Island Society for the Encouragement of Domestic Industry]
In their Transactions. p.65-69.

1860 Fruit culture—its progress and importance; the best means of promoting it, with some practical suggestions in regard to the culture of the Pear.
In Quarterly Journal of Agriculture. v.8 no.1. p.68-86.

1862 [Report as chairman of committee on a catalogue of fruits adapted to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and with special reference to nomenclature]
In Massachusetts. Board of Agriculture. Annual Report of the Secretary. p.69-84.

1869 [Address at the 21st anniversary]
In Norfolk Agricultural Society. Transactions. p.49-50.

1869 Southern horticultural trip.
In American Journal of Horticulture. v.5. p.129-139.

1870 [Address before the Massachusetts Board of Agriculture on the history of the Board]
In Massachusetts. Board of Agriculture. Annual Report of the Secretary. p.11-20.

1870 The thinning of fruits.
In Tilton's Journal of Horticulture. v.7. p.193-194.

1870 California.
In Massachusetts. Board of Agriculture. Annual Report of the Secretary. p.259-284. *Same.* Bost. Wright, 1871. 31p.

1871 An historical address delivered before the Massachusetts Agricultural College on the occasion of graduating its first class. Bost. Wright. 37p.

1872 Fruit culture.
In New Hampshire. Board of Agriculture. Annual Report. p.283-289.

1872 Hybridization and production of new plants from seed.
In Massachusetts Horticultural Society. Transactions. p.178-192. *Same,* reprinted separately under title: Lecture on the hybridization of plants, and the production of new varieties from seed. Bost. Wright. 31p.

1873 The importance, progress and influence of rural pursuits.
In Massachusetts. Board of Agriculture. Annual Report of the Secretary. p.98-111. *Same*: lecture delivered before the Massachusetts State Board of Agriculture. Bost. Wright, 1874. 18p.

1877 History and progress of the Massachusetts State Board of Agriculture.
In Massachusetts. Board of Agriculture. Annual Report of the Secretary. p.260-266. *Same,* published separately under the title: History and progress of the Massachusetts State Board of Agriculture for the first quarter of a century, with a report on fruits. Bost. Rand, 1878. 21p.

1877 Report on fruits.
In Massachusetts. State Board of Agriculture. Annual Report of the Secretary. p.301-313. *Same,* published separately with the History . . . of the Board. Bost. Rand, 1878.

1879 Address on the semi-centennial anniversary.
In Massachusetts Horticultural Society. Transactions, pt.2. p.233-251. *Same.* Bost. Rand. 27p.

1881 [Address at a meeting of the American Pomological Society, Boston]
In Massachusetts Horticultural Society. Transactions, pt.2. p.281-283.

1881 The horticulture of Boston and vicinity. Bost. priv. print. 85p.
("Substantially the same as the chapter prepared for the Boston Memorial Series, vol.4")

1883 Strawberries and their culture.
In Massachusetts Horticultural Society. Transactions, pt.1. p.100-104.

1885 The nomenclature of fruits.
In Massachusetts Horticultural Society. Transactions, pt.1. p.167-169.

Official Reports and Addresses

1842-48 [Address]
In Massachusetts Horticultural Society. Transactions.

1842 p.20-22
1843-6 p.95-98
1848 (Report of the 20th annual exhibition and 3d triennial festival) p.27-29.

1849-69 [President's address]
In Norfolk Agricultural Society. Transactions.
1849 p.3-52
1850 p.97-103 (Suggestions to the Board of Trustees)
1851 p.135-137
1852 p.137-138
1853 p.179-181
1854 p.123-124
1855 p.99-100
1858 p.111-112
1862 p.101-102
1865 p.73-75
1866 p.47-48
1869 p.36-38
(None published 1856-57, 1859-61, 1863-64, 1867-68)

1851 [President's address]
In Associated Agricultural Convention. Proceedings. p.4-9.

1851 Report of commissioners concerning an agricultural school.
Massachusetts. House document no. 13, 1851. 105p.
(Signed by Mr. Wilder and other commissioners)

1853 Report as chairman of committee on bulls of Norfolk Agricultural Society.
In Massachusetts. Board of Agriculture. Annual Report of the Secretary [pt. 2] . . . Returns of Agricultural Societies. p.293-294.

1853-58 [President's address]
In United States Agricultural Society. Journal.
1853 (no.2) p.4-12
1854 p.5-15
1855 p.5-15
1856 p.9-18
1857 p.12-25; 268-270
1858 p.9-17

1854-85 President's address
In American Pomological Society. Proceedings.
1854 p.10-24 1873 p.21-30

1856 p.11-25	1875 p.17-25
1858 p.11-27	1877 p.15-25
1860 p.24-40	1879 p.16-22
1862 p.26-47	1881 p.17-26
1867 p.29-49	1883 p.19-26
1869 p.13-30	1885 p.19-25
1871 p.19-29	

No address given in 1864.

Address of 1856 reprinted by request in Norfolk Agricultural Society. Transactions. 1856. p.11-25. Extract under title "The culture of fruit" in Massachusetts. Board of Agriculture. Annual Report of the Secretary [pt. 2] 1856. p.85-95.

1856 Report of the committee on the Downing monument. In American Pomological Society. Proceedings. p.28-33.

1859-75 Report of the Committee on Fruits.
In Massachusetts. Board of Agriculture. Annual Report of the Secretary.

1859 p.61-87	Report on general fruit culture.
1869 p.232-234	Fruit culture.
1870 p.348-351	Report on culture and preservation of fruit.
1871 p.274-279	Fruit culture.
1875 p.234-237	Methods for the improvement of fruits.

1870 [Report as delegate to Hampden County Agricultural Society exhibition]
In Massachusetts. Board of Agriculture. Annual Report of the Secretary. append.p.xlix-li.

1887 [Presidential address]
In New England Historic Genealogical Society. Proceedings. p.8-19.
Published posthumously. *Same,* published separately under title: Posthumous address of the Hon. Marshall P. Wilder, President of the New England Historic Genealogical Society, read . . . at the annual meeting following his death, with the other proceedings on that occasion. Bost. The Society. 22p.

Biographical

1848 The President of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, [by A. J. Downing]

In Horticulturist and Journal of Rural Art and Rural Taste. v.3. p.14-15. Portrait.

1855 Marshall Pinckney Wilder of Dorchester, Mass.
In Horticulturist and Journal of Rural Art and Rural Taste. v.10. p.111-120. Portrait.

1867 In American Journal of Horticulture. v.1. p.65-73. Portrait.

1871 Brief notice of the life and public services of the Hon. Marshall P. Wilder. [4]p. Portrait.
(Advertisement of a lecture given by Mr. Wilder for the benefit of the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society)

1871 Sketch of the life and services of Marshall P. Wilder. Bost. Mudge. 27p.
(Ms note: "From 'Boston Past and Present' ")

1872 In Gardeners' Chronicle. Lond. p.463-464. Portrait.

1872 In New Hampshire. Board of Agriculture. Annual Report. p.453-457. Portrait.

1873 A well-spent life.
In Chronotype. Pub. by American College of Heraldry. Feb. 1873. p.41-43.

1879 In Biographical Encyclopedia of Massachusetts of the 19th Century. N.Y. Metropolitan Pub. and Engraving Co. v.1. p.163-175. Portrait.

1883 Proceedings at a banquet given by his friends to the Hon. Marshall Pinckney Wilder, on his birthday, Sept. 22, 1883, to commemorate the completion of his 85th year. Camb. [Mass.] Univ. press, [116]p. Portrait.

Obituary Notices

1886 In American florist. v.2. p.181-182. Portrait.

1886 Hon. Marshall P. Wilder: his funeral services held at the Second Congregational Church in Dorchester yesterday. Reprinted from the Boston Journal, Dec. 20, 1886.

1886? Funeral obsequies. 27p.
Privately printed.

1886 In Maine State Pomological Society. Transactions. p.135-144. Portrait.

1887 In memoriam, Marshall Pinckney Wilder.
In Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite. Massachusetts Council of Deliberation. Proceedings. Bost. 17p.

1887 Memorial of R. W. Marshall P. Wilder.
In Ancient, Free, and Accepted Masons. Grand Lodge of Massachusetts. Proceedings. Special communication June 28, 1887; Quarterly communication Sept. 14, 1887. Bost. 6p.

1887 In Garden. Lond. v.31. p.56.

1887 In Gardeners' Chronicle. Lond. ser.3. v.1. p.24; 86-87.

1887 In Massachusetts Horticultural Society. Transactions, pt.1.
p.5-6 by Henry P. Walcott, President.
p.10-18 by William C. Strong [and others]
p.20-39 Biographical sketch of Hon. Marshall P. Wilder [by Robert Manning, Secretary] Portrait.
The last printed separately. Bost. Crosby, 1887. 21p.

1887 In Vick's Monthly Magazine. v.10. p.31.

1888 Memoir of the Hon. Marshall P. Wilder, by Hamilton Andrews Hill.
In New England Historic and Genealogical Register, July, 1888. *Same.* Bost. Printed for private distribution. 15p.

1888 A memorial address on the late Marshall Pinckney Wilder, by Andrew P. Peabody. Bost. New England Historic Genealogical Society. 29p. Portrait.

DOROTHY ST. J. MANKS, *Librarian.*

Horticultural Hall,
Boston.

Exhibitions and Lectures for 1927

Grand Spring Exhibition, March 30-April 3

April 1. Miss Ethelyn M. Tucker, of the Arnold Arboretum.
"The Lure of Gardening, as Expressed by its Literature" (In the Library)

April 2. Carl Stanton, Peterborough, N. H.
"Rock Gardens"

April 3. B. F. Letson, Boston, Mass.
"Flower Arrangement"

Rhododendron, Azalea and Iris Exhibition, June 4-5

Professor L. S. Dickinson, Amherst, Mass.
"Lawns and Their Care"

Peony Exhibition, June 18-19

Herbert W. Faulkner, Washington, Conn.
"Seeds Bewitched"

Rose, Strawberry and Sweet Pea Exhibition, June 25-26

Dr. G. Griffin Lewis, Syracuse, New York
June 25. "Practical Rose Growing Illustrated"
June 26. "The Rose Gardens of the World."

Gladiolus Exhibition, August 20-21

Round Table Conference on Gladioli.

Exhibition of the Products of Children's Gardens, August 27-28

Mrs. Harriet W. Goode, Sharon, Mass.
"New England Birds and Wild Flowers"

Dahlia Exhibition, September 10-11

Adolph Kruhm, New York City
"Home Garden Vegetables"

Grand Autumn Exhibition of Plants, Flowers, Fruits and Vegetables, October 28-30.

Apple picking, sorting and packing demonstration.

Except where noted these lectures will be given at 3 P.M. and the Saturday lecture will be repeated on Sunday.

Library Accessions

New books added to the Library in the year 1926 include the following:

Agee, A. Right use of lime in soil improvement. 1919.
Allan, D. Sweet pea culture. 1925.
Allen, G. Colours of flowers. 1882.
Allwood, M. C. Carnation culture up-to-date. 1923.
Allwood, M. C. Carnations for every garden and greenhouse. 1926.
Arber, A. Monocotyledons. 1925.
Artschwager, E. and Smiley, E. M. Dictionary of botanical equivalents. 1925.
Bailey, L. H. The gardener. 1925.
Baker, M. F. Florida wild flowers. 1926.
Barclay, D., Bolus, H. M. L., and Steer, E. J. Book of South African flowers. 1925.
Baxter, W. H. and Wooster, D. Supplement to Loudon's Hortus Britannicus. 1850.
Beale, J. Herefordshire orchards. 1657.
Bean, W. J. Ornamental trees for amateurs. 1925.
Bews, J. W. Plant forms and their evolution in South Africa. 1925.
Bissell, E. B. Glimpses of Santa Barbara and Montecito gardens. 1926.
Blackwell, E. Herbarium selectum et auctum. 6v.
Boussard, J. Constructions et décorations pour jardins. 1881.
Bower, F. O. Plants and man. 1925.
Brown, A. and D. Allen—Violet book. 1913.
Brown, B. S. Modern fruit marketing. 1916.
Burkett, C. W. Soils. 1923.
Busby, J., comp. Treatise on the culture of the vine. 1825.
Cameron, L. C. R. Wild foods of Great Britain. 1925.
Campbell, D. H. Plant geography. 1926.
Chabanne, G. Culture des chrysanthèmes . . . 12th ed. rev. 1896.
Chase, A. First book of grasses. 1922.
Cheesman, L. E. Great little insect.
Clarke, M. U. Nature's own gardens. 1907.
Colour plates of South African wild flowers, ser. A.
Corners of grey old gardens. 1922.
Correvon, H. Album des orchidées d'Europe. 1923.
Correvon, H. Plantes des montagnes et des rochers. 1914.
Cotter, J. L. Culture of bulbs, bulbous plants and tubers made plain.
Coulter, M. C. Outline of genetics with reference to plant material. 1925.

Crabtree, J. H. British mosses and how to identify them. 1924.
Crumley, J. J. Constructive forestry for the private owner. 1926.
Cummins, J. H. My garden comes of age. 1926.
Curtis, C. C. Nature and development of plants; 7th ed. rev. 1918.
Cutler, W. P. Life, journals and correspondence of Rev. Manasseh Cutler. 1888.
Dami, L. The Italian garden, trans. by L. Scopoli. 1925.
Davis, K. C. School and home gardening. 1918.
DeLaMare, A. T., ed. Garden guide. 1925.
Dervaux, G. La culture des arbres fruitiers. 1924.
Dörfler, L. Botaniker porträts. 1906.
Duggar, B. M. Plant physiology with reference to plant production. 1923.
Duggar, J. F. Southern forage crops. 1925.
Durand, H. Wild flowers and ferns in their homes and in our gardens. 1925.
Dyke, W. Manures and fertilizers. 1924.
Earle, Mrs. C. W. and Case, E. Pot-pourri mixed by two. 1914.
Eaton, D. C. Beautiful ferns. 1886.
Ecological Society of America. Naturalist's guide to the Americas. 1926.
Enchantment of gardens.
Evans, M., comp. Garden books old and new. 1926.
Farrer, R. English rock garden; 3d imp. 1925. 2v.
Findlay, H. Garden making and keeping. 1926.
Findlay, H. Practical gardening. 1918.
Flemwell, G. Alpine flowers and gardens. 1910.
Foerster, K., and Schneider, C. Das dahlienbuch. 1927.
Fox, L. E. Eve's garden. 1925.
Fraser, S. The strawberry. 1926.
French, A. How to grow vegetables. 1923.
Fruwirth, C., and Roemer, T. Einführung in die landw. pflanzenzüchtung. 1923.
Ganong, W. F. Textbook of botany for colleges. 1924.
Gourley, J. H. Textbook of pomology. 1923.
Gray, A. Field, forest and garden botany. 1875.
Gray, A. Structural and systematic botany. 1874.
Gregory, Mrs. E. S. British violets. 1912.
Gunther, R. T. Early British botanists and their gardens. 1922.
Hampton, F. A. Flower scent. 1925.
Harrison, C. A. Commercial orchid growing. 1914.
Harrison, C. S. Manual on the Iris.
Harshberger, J. W. Text-book of pastoral and agricultural botany. 1920.

Hartsema, A. M. Over het outstaan van sekundaire meristemen op de bladeren van Begonia rex. 1924.
Hedrick, U. P. Small fruits of New York. 1925.
Henslow, T. G. Ye sundial booke. 1914.
Herrick, G. W. Manual of injurious insects. 1925.
Hilgard, E. W. Soils. 1921.
Hilgendorf, F. W. Farmers' foes in New Zealand and how to cope with them. 1925.
Hill, G. Method of producing double flowers from single. . . 1758.
Hoffmann, J. Alpine flora for tourists and amateur botanists, trans. by E. S. Barton; new ed. 1925.
Hogg, R. British pomology: the apple. 1851.
Holme, C. Gardens of England in the Midland and Eastern Counties. 1908.
Hopkins, C. G. Soil fertility and permanent agriculture. 1910.
Hottes, A. C. 1001 garden questions answered. 1926.
Hovey, C. M. Fruits of America. 1856. 2v.
Hubbard, S. C. Roses and their culture. 1926.
Hume, H. H. Cultivation of citrus fruits. 1926.
Jennings, A. J. Complete home landscape. 1923.
Johnson, G. W. Gardener's dictionary. 1884.
Kampen, N. Van. Dutch florist; 2d ed. 1764.
King, F. H. Soil management. 1916.
Knoop, J. H. Pomologia: Dendrologia: Fructologia. 3v. in 1.
Konig, C. and Sims, J. Annals of botany. 1805. v.1.
Kostytschew, S. P. Pflanzenatmung. 1924.
Kruhm, A. Vegetable garden; rev. and enl. ed. 1926.
Kyle, T. Management of peach and nectarine trees; 2d rev. ed. 1787.
La Mance, L. House plants. 1892.
Langhorne, Dr. Fables of Flora. 1794.
Lorette, L. Lorette system of pruning, trans. by W. R. Dykes. 1925.
Lyon, T. L., Fippin, E. O., and Buckman, H. O. Soils. 1920.
Macoun, W. T. List of herbaceous perennials tested in the . . . Central Experimental Farm. 1908.
Macself, A. J. Bulb gardening. 1925.
Macself, A. J. Delphiniums.
Macself, A. J. Horticultural exhibitor. 1924.
Macself, A. J. Plants from seed. 1926.
Macself, A. J. Soils and fertilizers. 1925.
McFarland, J. H. Photographing flowers and trees. 1911.
McFarland, J. H. Rose in America; 2d ed. 1926.
McFarland, J. H. Roses and how to grow them. 1924.

Maeterlinck, M. Life of the bee. 1901.
Manning, J. W. Plant buyers' index, v.1 General list. 1926.
Manning, J. W. Plant buyers' index, v.2 Iris. 1926.
Manning, J. W. Plant buyers' index, v.3 Peony. 1926.
Marchal, E. Eléments de pathologie végétale. 1925.
Mathews, F. S. Familiar flowers of field and garden; rev. ed. 1925.
Matthews, W. H. Mazes and labyrinthes. 1922.
Milwaukee Journal. Wisconsin wild flowers. 1926.
Miner, H. S. Orchids. 1889.
Mitchell, B. Frederick Law Olmsted. 1924.
Miyoshi, M. Iris laevigata Fisch. 1925. 5v.
Morton, J. W. Practical pruning.
Murray, J. A. Soils and manures. 1910.
National Geographic Society American berries . . . 1919.
National Geographic Society. Midsummer wild flowers. 1922.
Nolhac, P. de. Trianon of Marie Antoinette, trans. by F. M. Robinson. 1925.
Norton, J. B. S. Dahlia ratings. 1925.
Noter, R. de. A. B. C. de la taille des arbres fruitiers. 1924.
Noter, R. de. Nos bons légumes. 1924.
Oliver, G. W. and Hottes, A. C. Plant culture; 5th ed. 1926.
Oosten, H. Van. Dutch gardener; trans. into English. 1703.
Peets, E. Practical tree repair; rev. ed. 1925.
Phillpotts, E. My garden. 1906.
Platt, C. A. Italian gardens. 1894.
Punnett, R. C. Mendelism; 6th ed. 1922.
Rattan, V. Popular California flora. 1892.
Record, S. J. Boxwoods. 1925.
Rehmann, E. Garden-making. 1925.
Rehmann, E. The small place. 1918.
Ridgway, R. Color standards and color nomenclature. 1912.
Rivoire, père et fils. Les fleurs de semis.
Rivoire, père et fils. Le guide du semeur.
Rivoire, père et fils. Primevère, cinéraire, calcéolaire; ed.4.
Robinson, W. Virgin's bower; clematis. 1912.
Rockwell, F. F. Around the year in the garden; new ed. 1926.
Rockwell, F. F. Gardener's pocket manual. 1918.
Rohde, E. S. A garden of herbs; rev. and enl. ed. 1926.
Rolfe, R. T. and Rolfe, F. W. Romance of the fungous world. 1925.
Rumpf, M. Die deutsche saatzucht. 1923.
Sadler, E. H. Bloom of Monticello; 2d ed. 1926.
Sanderson, E. D. Insect pests of farm, garden and orchard; 2d rev. ed. 1921.
Sargent, C. S. The trees of Mount Vernon. 1926.

Unique Exhibit of the Cohasset Garden Club at the Spring Show, 1926

Sargent, E. W. and Sargent, C. S. Epes Sargent of Gloucester and his descendants. 1923.
Saunders, C. F. Trees and shrubs of California gardens. 1926.
Sears, F. C. Productive small fruit culture; 2d rev. ed. 1925.
Shelton, L. Seasons in a flower garden; 3d ed. rev. 1926.
Smith, D. & Co. Catalogue of fruit trees for sale in the fall of 1808.
Smith, T. Profitable culture of vegetables. 1919.
Speechly, W. Treatise on the culture of the pine apple. 1779.
Stevens, G. A. Roses in the little garden. 1926.
Stevenson, N. I. Plants, shrubs and trees of northern Florida.
Stoll, R. Oestereichisch-Ungarische pomologie; 2te vermehrte ausg. 1888.
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Rules of the Library

There seems to be some uncertainty among the members as to resources, rules and privileges of the Library. Though our total collection is large, the amount of material in print on many popular subjects is very limited, as many people know; consequently a few books and pamphlets must often be made to do duty. Besides, the majority of the calls are seasonal—everyone needs the same information within a limited time—and so there is a sudden rush for the books that answer the questions of the minute.

It was to meet this condition that the two-week charging period was established. In cases of need, where books not in constant demand are being used for extensive research, the Librarian welcomes the opportunity to give an extended charge adapted to the needs of of the reader concerned. Ordinarily, however, the books must come and go with regularity and any book taken out without a request for a longer charge must naturally be regarded as a two-week book. If members who, at the end of their two weeks, find themselves still needing their books will ask for a renewal, it will always be given them unless there is a waiting list. This is really an important matter to bear in mind, for it helps more than anything else to keep the Library records accurate. If in addition each member would take care to return each book promptly before the time is up, overdue notices would not be so frequently dropped into the mail box.

DOROTHY ST. J. MANKS, *Librarian.*

Horticultural Hall
Boston, Mass.

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Strawberries in the Home Garden*

The word "Strawberry" according to a recent book written by Samuel Fraser is derived from the Anglo-Saxon "streowberie" and relates to the spreading characteristic of the runners and not to a straw mulch covering that is commonly used to protect the plants during the winter or to the fact that the wild plants are often found growing in the grass. Even though the Strawberry has been mentioned in the European literature for many centuries, it has only recently, comparatively speaking, been considered a commercial fruit. The native European and North American Strawberries were too small to receive much consideration and so until the Chilean type was brought to France by Capt. Frezier in 1712, there was little chance for improvement. The hybrid secured by crossing the Chilean and North American species proved to be a good combination, and has been the foundation stock of practically all our present varieties.

About the year 1800, when one of these hybrids known as the "Pine" was imported, is considered the beginning of commercial Strawberry culture in America. William Prince, a New York nurseryman, had advertised four native varieties for sale in 1771 and the Hudson, an old well known sort in 1791, but all of the kinds were much inferior to the Pine type. The next great boom to American Strawberry growing came in 1834 when C. M. Hovey of Cambridge, Mass., brought forth by hybridizing, the Hovey variety. Unfortunately Mr. Hovey lost his labels so we will never know the exact parentage of this famous variety. However, Mr. Hovey knew he had used two or three Pine varieties and the native Fragaria virginiana as parents. The fruit of the Hovey was large and handsome but the plant showed weaknesses and consequently new and superior varieties soon took its place. The knowledge that excellent varieties could be produced by systematic breeding, perhaps was Hovey's greatest contribution, for his efforts stimulated many others to try their hand. A few other notable kinds that have appeared which also might be called landmarks in Strawberry culture, are the Wilson originated in

* A lecture delivered by Prof. Richard Wellington of Geneva, N. Y. at Horticultural Hall, June 26.

1851 by James Wilson of Albany, N. Y., Crescent, Warfield, Parker Earle, Excelsior, Dunlap and Klondike. Many others could rightfully be included but for the time being we will drop varieties and consider briefly some of the essential points observed in the production of good fruit.

Selection of Site and Soil

Those who have only a small garden do not have much choice as to whether they will plant on a north or a south slope, and level or hilly ground. If one has to plant on a steep slope, the rows should run cross-wise so as to prevent washing of the soil. The south slope has the advantage if early berries are desired, for fruit ripens on a southern slope several days earlier than on a north slope or even on level ground. The slope may also have an additional value by helping to avoid frost injury, for the heavy cold air, like water, flows to the lower ground. It may, however, have the disadvantage of suffering from droughts. Whatever site is selected the essential point is to have a well drained soil that is well supplied with humus and does not suffer from droughts during dry seasons. A fertile, friable, loamy soil is the most desirable although berries grow in nearly pure sand and even heavy clay. The more uncongenial the soil is, the more essential it is that it is abundantly supplied with humus and plant food. The lighter soils warm up quickly and consequently produce earlier ripening fruit than heavy cold soils. As some varieties thrive on light soils, some on heavy soils, and some like the Baldwin Apple and Concord Grape, one has to determine by trial which kinds to grow.

Preparation of Soil and Rotation

It is not desirable to plant Strawberries immediately after a grass sod has been turned under, on account of possible root injury from wire worms and white grubs or larvae of the June Bug. If sod ground has to be used, it is advisable to fall plow it as the winter exposure may kill some of the insects and improve its texture. Much better success, however, can be expected if the plants are set in soil that has produced a tilled crop the previous year. An excellent rotation for Strawberries is clover two years, Potatoes one year, and Strawberries one or two years. Clover, unlike grass, is not

infested as badly with June Bug larvae, and Potatoes, if well cared for, clean out many of the obnoxious weeds. Any cultivated crop, however, is satisfactory and therefore if there is no room in the garden for a Clover rotation, it need not be grown.

Fertilization of the Soil

Before plowing the soil a good dressing of manure, that is 10 to 20 tons to the acre, should be applied. If manure is not available and the soil is lacking in fertility, 500 to 1,000 pounds per acre of a good fertilizer such as 4-8-10 may be used. If one knows that the soil is deficient in only one element, only the lacking element need be used. As Strawberry plants are shallow rooted, a portion of the well rotted manure or fertilizer may be applied to advantage after plowing and worked in by disking or raking. Top dressing plantations in the early spring with nitrate of soda has proved to be injurious, for it increased the size of the plants and reduced the yield. In fact the berries were soft and inferior in quality and the plants wilted more in dry weather. As chemical fertilizers add little or no humus, and since humus improves the physical condition of the soil, well rotted manure is recommended. If it cannot be obtained a green crop should be turned under occasionally to keep the soil in good condition.

When to Secure Plants and How to Handle Them Upon Receipt

If one can secure *young* plants, not *old* ones from his own or neighbor's gardens, so much the better, for in shipping the plants the root-hairs and root-tips are very easily injured. A drying out or over-heating may cause the death of the plants especially if they are not handled properly as soon as received. The sooner the plants are set after they have been received, the better, but if the soil is not ready, the plants should either be heeled in or planted temporarily in flats or boxes. When heeled in the bundles should be opened and the plants spread out singly in a trench, the soil firmed about the roots and water applied if necessary.

Best Time to Start Strawberry Bed

Some growers and particularly nurserymen like to start a bed in the fall as the plants become well established before

cold weather and in the spring make a quicker start. On the other hand if the weather is dry during the fall there may be considerable winter killing. Nurserymen, as a rule prefer to dig the plants in the spring, as early fall digging destroys many small plants which would be well rooted in spring and further because he is less apt to receive complaints about dead plants. The main objection to fall setting from the grower's standpoint is that he will not obtain much fruit the following spring and so must hold the plants another year for a good crop. This means extra labor without much gain, and the use of ground which might be growing some other crop. In consideration of the greater advantages of spring planting it is recommended as a general rule. The plants should be set as early in the spring as the ground can be properly fitted.

Distances to Set Plants

Many factors are involved in the question for much depends upon the system of planting used and the variety grown. For example, Chesapeake, Superb, and Bubach, which produce comparatively few runners can be set closer than Dunlap, Howard, Bliss and Warfield, which produce many runners. When the matted row is used, the rows should be at least 3½′ to 4′ apart, and the plants 18″ to 24″ apart in the row, the distance depending upon the variety set.

If the single hedge-row is used 18″ between the plants in the row, and 2½′ between the rows is sufficient. The triple-hedge row requires at least three feet between rows if horse cultivation is used. In the hedge-row systems the first runner plants are placed about 6″ apart and all the others are removed. In the hill system where all runners are kept cut off of the original plant less room is required per plant. On the other hand if the bed is to be horse cultivated it is well to have the rows 30″ apart and the plants 15″ to 18″ apart in the row. The removal of the runners causes the plants to bush out by developing many crowns and thus the individual plant becomes very large and more productive.

Preparing Plants for Setting and How to Plant Them

Under ideal conditions, when a plant can be lifted and planted immediately, and the soil and weather are suitable

for transplanting, little pruning of the foliage is necessary. On the other hand if the plants have been shipped and the weather conditions and soil are adverse, all the leaves except one or two should be trimmed off. This pruning checks evaporation and gives the roots a better opportunity to develop new root hairs. A very essential point in planting Strawberries is to have the crown set even with the surface of the ground. If the plant is set too shallow it is liable to dry out, and if too deep to die from suffocation. Again it is of the utmost importance that the soil be well firmed around the roots by the hand or foot. If the soil is too dry an application of water at the time of setting and possibly later will prove beneficial. After the water has soaked in, loose dry dirt should be drawn around the plant to prevent the baking of the soil and to lessen the evaporation of water.

When soil is friable an opening for the plant may be made either with the hand or a trowel but when it is heavy and compact the plants may be set with the aid of a spade. The spade is driven into the soil at a slight angle and the handle shoved downward. The plant is then slipped into the opening and the spade withdrawn. If the foot cannot pack the soil sufficiently, the spade should be inserted a few inches distant and the soil pressed toward the newly set plant. Is it important that an air pocket does not remain beneath the plant. Shortly after planting the bed should be cultivated and hoed.

Care of the Bed

Throughout the growing season a good surface tilth should be maintained and all the weeds removed. The flower buds should be kept pinched off as they rob the newly set plant of nourishment and interfere with the formation of runners. If one has set ever-bearers, it is customary to keep all flowers removed for about two months, that is, until about July 15th, and to let all the later flowers produce fruit. After the ground freezes in late fall or early winter, it is advisable to cover the entire bed with a mulch of straw about 2″ in thickness. This covering checks the heaving out of plants caused by alternate thawing and freezing.

Care must be taken that the mulch is neither too thick nor too dense, for it is easy to suffocate the plants. A loose cover-

ing of straw, marsh hay or pine needles is much safer to use than leaves that mat down when wet. In the spring the covering should be pulled off the plants and left in the rows and between the plants to hold the moisture, suppress the weeds and keep the berries clean. If late Strawberries are desired the mulch should be left on the bed as long as possible, that is until the foliage commences to blanch. Holding the straw mulch on later also often prevents the early bloom from being frost injured. The straw covering on the contrary may aid in the frost injury to the bloom for it checks the radiation of heat from the soil.

In Minnesota I have seen mulched Potato vines killed down to the straw covering, while the cultivated potatoes showed little or no injury. Possibly once or twice before fruit ripening the bed will need hoeing and weeding, and this can be done if one so desires after rains when the weeds pull easily and the roots are not easily disturbed.

Irrigation

The Strawberry, on account of its shallow root and abundant foliage, soon suffers from drought. If the drought occurs at fruiting time it will naturally reduce the size of the berries and the yield. If the bed at this critical time can be irrigated the yield and quality of the fruit will be greatly improved. When applying water, let it soak the ground thoroughly and repeat the operation only when the ground dries out again. In other words a sprinkling is of no value and may do more harm than good.

Handling the Crop

The commercial grower is concerned with the problems of picking, packing and marketing but these operations do not usually concern the small grower.

The berries, to obtain their best quality, should be left on the plants until fully ripe, and when picked, the stem should be pinched off so as to avoid bruising or the breaking of the skin.

Varieties Worthy of Trial

So many varieties have been introduced during the past century and a quarter that it is confusing to the novice to look through the various books and catalogs. Fletcher, in a

Virginia bulletin listed 1,879 kinds and the New York Station in its recent monograph "The Small Fruits" noted 1,362. Undoubtedly some of these varieties are duplicates, for certain nurserymen are prone to change names in order to increase their sales or prices. Unintentional errors also creep in. For example a grower might have forgotten what variety he had and if it is introduced to the trade it may be given his or some other name such as Prolific, Delicious, etc.

For the sake of convenience varieties may be classified according to the season of ripening, whether early, medium or late; early summer or fall bearing; desirable for dessert or canning; and suitable for local or distant markets. Generally speaking the very early and the very late varieties are less productive than the medium seasoned kinds. For the home large size of fruit is an asset, but usually such fruits are too soft for long shipments or canning. It is desirable, however, that a variety maintain its size throughout the season. Marshall P. Wilder, one of Massachusetts greatest horticulturists, once remarked "We already have strawberries sufficiently large to fill any mouth of decent proportions."

Strawberry Varieties

The shape of a berry does not concern the small grower providing it is not too irregular, but the shipper prefers a nearly spherical berry as it is less easily bruised. A slight neck on a berry as in the case of Dunlap, is an asset as it makes hulling easier. A large, leafy calyx, as on the Brandywine, is a disadvantage to the commercial man for it causes the berry to wilt sooner. A good color both on the outside and inside of a fruit is essential. For example the quick fading of color in the Brandywine and the green tips on the Glen Mary are defects. Excessive seediness injures the appearance and eating quality.

Although flavor is largely a matter of personal choice most people prefer a mildly subacid berry like the Marshall for dessert and a more acid berry like Warfield, Howard and Parsons for canning. In selecting a variety the plant must also be given consideration. It should be large, vigorous, productive and free from leaf spot, mildew and root rots. The flowers should preferably be perfect and if imperfect every

third or fourth row should be planted with a perfect variety. The difference in sex was first noted by Duchesne in 1766 and later in America by Nicholas Longworth of Ohio.

The fall, or autumnal bearing kinds, fruit also in early summer and hence the name ever-bearers even though there is a rest period of a few weeks between the early summer and fall crops. Eventually fall bearing kinds that will serve all purposes will undoubtedly be produced but at the present time they require exceptional climatic and soil conditions for their best development. In the North Central States where the soil is rich and friable and the climate cool and where many fruits such as Peaches, European Plums and Pears can not be grown, the fall bearing Strawberry has received particular attention. In the states where all these fine fruits grow I doubt if they will ever reach as high a popularity.

Varieties Well Worthy of a Trial in the Home Garden

Howard, called Premier in certain sections, is one of the most promising early varieties. It was originated by H. A. Howard, of Belchertown, Mass., and introduced in 1909. Its plants are vigorous, productive and numerous and have perfect flowers. The fruit is large, long conic to wedge, pointed, attractive glossy red, well colored to center, juicy, sprightly and good in quality.

A newer and less widely tested variety is the Beacon. This variety ripens perhaps a day or two later than the Howard and on the clay loam soils of Geneva, N. Y., has equalled if not surpassed the best early kinds. Beacon was originated in 1911 at the New York Experiment Station by crossing the President and Marshall. In 1923 it was introduced by the New York State Fruit Testing Association, of Geneva, N. Y.

The plants, like Howard, are productive, and vigorous and produce perfect blossoms. Like its parent, Marshall, it becomes dark, glossy red when well matured. The berries are large, blunt-wedge to wedge-clinic and have an obtuse apex and a red, juicy, firm, subacid, pleasantly flavored flesh of good quality.

Dunlap probably should be included among the early kinds, although it is being rapidly replaced by the Howard.

Among the midseason varieties Chesapeake, Glen Mary, Joe,

Bliss, Boquet, Marshall and Parsons deserve mention. Chesapeake was originated by J. W. Parks, Nanticoke, Maryland, about 1904. Its plants are few, vigorous, healthy and productive and produce perfect blossoms. The berries are large, round-conic to wedge, glossy scarlet, noticeably seedy, very firm, juicy and mildly flavored. Due largely to its firmness, it is a fine shipper.

Glen Mary was originated in Pennsylvania about 1890 and although at one time popular it is not now grown except in favorable locations. Its main faults are susceptibility to leaf-spot, partial self-sterility, malformed and green tipped berries and partiality to soils. Its berries are large, irregular, roundish conic, dull red, well colored to center, juicy, mildly subacid, and good.

Joe, or Joe Johnson, is one of the best late midseason varieties as it thrives under many different conditions, although its plants are a little tender to severe cold. Its blossoms are perfect and open late. Its berries are large to very large, blunt, round-conic, and glossy dark red, and have a dark red firm flesh of very good quality.

Bliss and Boquet, two new seedlings, produced by the New York Agricultural Experiment Station are also well worthy of trial. The latter ripens a few days earlier and has a slightly more acid flavor. Both have done exceptionally well on the heavy clay loams of western New York and are well worthy of trial in the home garden.

Marshall, the standard of high quality, needs no comment. It originated in 1890 as a chance seedling with Marshall F. Ewel of Marshfield Hills, Mass. Unfortunately it requires a very fertile soil, winter kills easily, and is subject to leaf-spot. As it is a shy plant maker it makes a good variety for hill culture. Its flowers are perfect and the fruits are large to very large, irregularly round-conic to wedge, glossy deep red, and dark red to center. The flavor is sprightly and aromatic and the quality very good to best.

Parsons is used for canning and has met with favor in both New York and New England. Its plants are very numerous and very productive and bear perfect flowers. The fruit is medium to large blunt-conic to blunt-wedge, glossy medium red, juicy, firm, sprightly and good in quality.

Of the late kinds, the following varieties, namely: Brandywine, Gandy, Late Stevens, Sample and Belt have their advocates. Brandywine is very susceptible to leaf diseases and yet it is an old favorite in certain localities where it thrives. The flowers are perfect and the berries are large, wedge to broadly round-conic, dark red to dull when old and have a salmon-red, juicy, firm, brisk subacid flesh of good quality.

Gandy, due to its lateness and large sized fruit of good quality is grown successfully in certain sections with heavy soils. Its flowers are perfect and its berries are round-conic, light to dark red at maturity, firm, briskly subacid, juicy and good.

Late Stevens is grown on account of its lateness although its foliage is susceptible to mildew and leaf-spot and its plants to drought. Its flowers are perfect or nearly so, and its berries are large, irregular, wedge or round-conic, light red, firm, agreeably acid and good in quality.

Sample, which originated in 1894 with J. D. Gowing, North Reading, Mass., has been held in high esteem on account of its productiveness and flavor. Its flowers are imperfect and therefore it must be interplanted with a perfect variety. The berries are large to medium, conic to wedge, dark red on the outside and inside, juicy, subacid and good.

Belt, or William Belt is a desirable berry for the home garden although it is too soft for shipping. The plants, like those of Late Stevens, suffer easily from drought. Its flowers are perfect and its berries are large, round conic to wedge, glossy deep red, juicy, firm, sweet, mildly subacid, and very good to best.

Everbearing or Autumn-Bearers

Many kinds have appeared since Mr. Cooper of Delevan, N. Y., found a fruiting plant in his Bismarck variety in the fall of 1898. This variety was named Pan American although of little value in itself, it has proved to be a good parent.

Superb is one of the best of its seedlings. Harlow Rockhill produced the Progressive, another well known everbearing sort, by crossing the Dunlap and Pan American. Other everbearers worthy of trial are Peerless, Perfection and Mastodon.

Strawberry Breeding

There is little time left for this subject but possibly some of you will be interested in the first year observation on about 5000 seedlings secured from fifteen crosses. The Marshall was used as the female parent in seven of the crosses and the Warfield in eight. The varieties used as the male parent are Bliss, Beacon, Boquet, Chesapeake, Howard and Joe. Marshall was also used as a male on the Warfield. Of all the combinations Marshall by Howard was far superior. Out of 964 seedlings of this combination 57 were so fine that they were propagated for a second trial; that is, about one plant out of seventeen was considered of much promise. Seven of the fifteen combinations gave no superior seedlings and the remaining seven yielded only from one to five. It is thus very apparent that a plant breeder may figure out on paper what crosses should yield desirable progeny, but until he has grown the seedlings he does not know what results to expect.

Benevolent Fraternity Fruit and Flower Mission

The work of the Benevolent Fraternity Fruit and Flower Mission has greatly increased in the last year. The hampers coming in by train contained more flowers than the previous years, the booths at the North and South Stations did not get so many as the first year; perhaps that is the fault of the cold, wet June. So many donors go away for the summer, after that month, that unless the work is well established, the habit formed of bringing or sending the flowers in, as soon as they begin to bloom, it may effect the entire season.

Too few flowers, vegetables and fruit have come into Horticultural Hall. This is such a convenient place for automobilists to leave them, that the number must be increased. Some of our friends send once a week through the four months. More interested givers are needed.

The dispensaries, nursery schools and child welfare agencies welcome the green vegetables and fruits. The Industrial School for Crippled Children are glad of them for their lunch at noon and the flowers tend to cheer the rooms.

Two of the garden clubs have been very helpful, Duxbury and Groton, the latter sending a fine hamper of vegetables and Apples at Thanksgiving and Christmas time.

The American Legion will deliver to the Veteran's Hospital No. 44 at West Roxbury, to Chelsea Naval and Marine, even to the men at Rutland Heights. The Sisterhood of Temple Israel have made an appropriation for taxicab hire. These two pieces of cooperation added to the service of the volunteer drivers enables many places, unable to send, to have the flowers.

About two hundred bushels of Mackintosh Red Apples were distributed after the Apple Show of 1925. It was a pleasure to give five and one-half bushels to the veterans at West Roxbury on Armistice Day. This could not have been done without the cooperation of the Horticultural Society.

After the Carnation Show, the last of January, 1926, every public hospital ward and dispensary had flowers; many of the Settlement Houses were gay with the blooms.

The Spring Show brought delight, especially the Acacias, which carried veritable sunshine to the Children's Hospital.

More and more flowers from funerals are given; volunteer workers sort and arrange them to send on bearing their message of love and cheer. We can take care of flowers left from any social function.

The Benevolent Fraternity Fruit and Flower Mission wishes to thank the Horticultural Society for its great assistance, making possible the work.

Captain William J. Blake, Regional Manager of the Veteran's Bureau says "Please accept my sincere thanks on behalf of this agency of the government for what your organization has done in the past for our men. The flowers sent them, coming as they do from members of the Horticultural Society and citizens all over the State, are conclusive evidence that these sick veterans are not forgotten. They have a therapeutic value, our doctors tell us, beyond the contemplation of the layman, in the treatment of these boys, for some of whom, the war will never be over."

Stella Russell Root,
Chairman.

Exhibit of Acacias made by Thomas Roland at the Spring Exhibition in 1926 and awarded the President's Cup

Reports of the Officers and Committees for 1926

Massachusetts Horticultural Society

Presented at the Annual Meeting
January 10, 1927

With a list of the life members of the Society

Inaugural Meeting

The inaugural meeting was held at Horticultural Hall at 3 o'clock in the afternoon of Monday, January 10, 1927, with a large attendance. President Albert C. Burrage was in the chair. The Secretary read the call for the meeting and the minutes of the previous meeting at which the officers for 1927 were elected. The rest of the meeting was given to the reading of the President's address and the presentation of reports.

The President's Address

Ladies and Gentlemen—You have come to hear the reports of the working committees of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society for the happy year 1926. Recognizing the fact that figures are always dry, I will burden you with few. But summaries are sometimes not dry, and it is well at this time to summarize the work of the society for the last year.

During the past year metropolitan Boston has grown and the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, whose work lies largely in this district, has grown very greatly. A year ago the membership was 2,712; today it is 3,303—a net gain of nearly 600, over 20 percent.

The attendance at exhibitions in 1925 was 56,730; in 1926 it was 66,192.

The circulation of the magazine, *Horticulture,* a year ago was 9,359; today it is over 11,000.

The receipts of *Horticulture* in 1925 were $14,696.82; in 1926 they were $25,862.12.

The total rentals of Horticultural Hall received in 1925 was $9,571.97; in 1926 the total rentals was $11,962.68.

These results have been due to many factors working together for the same end—the welfare of the society.

Mr. Farrington, the Secretary, has been willing, able and efficient in his work and has made many friends for the society by his lectures, garden pilgrimages and editorial work.

The trustees, representing widely diversified horticultural interests, have been most harmonious, helpful and reponsive.

The Judges and Committees have been painstaking and

thorough in their way and very helpful in raising the standards of horticulture.

Horticulture, through the watchfulness and direct assistance of Professor Sargent, Mr. Ernest H. Wilson, Miss Case, Mr. Hamblin and others, has strengthened its position and added greatly to its reputation. Its strength is also due in a considerable measure to the support of the Horticultural Society of New York and the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society, to whom our thanks are clearly due.

But, of course, the strength of any society lies in its membership and we much acknowledge that the Massachusetts Horticultural Society would be but a name if it were not for the active members of this society. The evidence of this support is seen in the increased interest of the members in the library, in the magazine, in the lectures and in the exhibitions.

There are no signs of any but the friendliest relations between this society and its allied organizations, and I hope that this statement can be made still broader in the near future by closer relations with Garden Clubs and with the societies representing, in this state, all the branches of horticulture, whether flowers, fruits, or vegetables.

In order to improve Horticultural Hall and to promote its use for educational and exhibition purposes, the Trustees have this year installed an electric passenger elevator from the street floor to the library and office rooms, and have also connected the main lower hall with the lower lecture room by open passageway stairs. These changes, which have been made without altering the structural strength or appearance of the hall, have proved most efficient, helpful and attractive. It is hoped that there may be other simple changes made at small cost which will greatly improve the building for all purposes.

As will be seen from the Treasurer's report, the finances are in excellent shape—much better than they have ever been—due to the final receipts from the Francis B. Hayes and Arthur F. Estabrook estates and to the wise administration of Treasurer John S. Ames.

An attempt is being made to place the society upon a definite budget basis, as it is hoped that thereby the expenses will be somewhat reduced and the administration of the Society's affairs made more efficient.

A careful scrutiny and study of the uses of Horticultural Hall for other than the Society and its affiliated associations is about to be made in the hope that it can be used more for lectures and purposes directly connected with horticulture and less for other purposes.

Although the Trustees are constantly on the lookout to secure an advantageous site in case it should be necessary to build, in the future, another hall, it is believed that with the changes which have been made and may be made in the present hall, it will be satisfactory for a long time to come.

Horticulture rests upon an entirely different basis from what it did in the first half of the life of this society. There can be no question but what there is a large field of work open to the society and that a great deal can be done for horticulture and the community which this society serves. A hundred years ago a large part of the flora of the world was unknown and the difficulties of obtaining exotic plants were great and these difficulties were increased by the absence of quick and safe transportation and of commercial nurserymen and importers. It was necessary for amateurs who were interested in horticultural matters to club together and help each other.

Today the situation is very different. Almost all of the plants, shrubs and trees of the world are known. Except in China, there is but little unexplored country and the desirable plants of other places are, except as restricted by the quarantine laws, imported largely by the many commercial importers and seldom by the amateur. In addition to this, there are many thousands of commercial growers, both general and special, in this country, from whom the amateurs and others readily and quickly obtain their requirements. The quarantine regulations also tend to make the amateur more and more dependent upon the commercial man.

People are being rapidly educated in horticultural matters and are constantly getting stricter in their requirements. Owing to the vast number of skilled and unskilled plant growers and the better and quicker transportation facilities, there is in almost every place a wide range of horticultural material, both in quality and price.

For the benefit of the members of the society and the people of this community, it is just as necessary as it is in Europe

that there shall be in each year as many horticultural exhibitions as possible and that access to these exhibitions shall be easy. It is true that in these days of automobiles the wealthy and well-to-do can easily visit each other's places and see for themselves, on the spot where growing, the products of the highest horticultural skill, but this is not possible for the average householder or flower-lover. It may not be necessary for their enjoyment that plant, flower, fruit and vegetable exhibitions be held, but it is necessary for their education that they see from time to time, at close range, the best horticultural products and exhibits, both commercial and amateur. Without such exhibitions and exhibits they cannot easily learn either what is best or how they themselves may obtain such results.

Today I would speak to you as a mere enthusiast—one who is happy over what he has learned and most hopeful as to what he will learn. In the past few months I have been studying with much interest certain phases of our treatment, in buildings, of sunlight; and I am amazed at the contradictions shown in our daily life and most hopeful as to the possible developments which will come in the future.

If I were a scientist I would gladly take this opportunity to give you a scientific lecture upon sunlight, but since I am not competent to talk to you in a scientific way I wish to emphasize otherwise, if I can, the importance of this subject.

We are all fond of talking about the advantages and necessity of light and air; yet many, and I might say nearly all of us here today, live in city houses which seem built not to admit light and air but to exclude them.

In the course of this study and the reading of such books on horticulture, gardens, plants, flowers, and greenhouses as were at my command, I have been led to ask myself certain questions, and I should like to ask some of these questions of you.

From time immemorial direct sunlight, if not thoroughly understood or utilized, has at least been appreciated by both man and beast, for the primitive races worshipped the sun as a god and animals, like dogs, have always sought the sunlight for their comfort, wounds and diseases.

It is calculated, I am aware, that in the United States there is enough coal to supply our probable population for more than five thousand years, and so none of us of this generation need to worry about the supply of coal for our requirements. On the other hand, although the sun is shrinking constantly, it is estimated that it will be ten million years before it is exhausted.

The experience of the past few years has shown that the cost of coal is almost continually advancing. Why shut out the sunlight and substitute high-cost coal to furnish extra heat and to provide electric lights? Why not utilize to the last possible degree the sunlight, which costs nothing. Why should not every effort be made to lessen as much as possible the shadow-making frames of greenhouses? Why build greenhouses with vacant waste spaces above and below the benches, which are required to be heated at high cost but which are not required for the well-being of the plants?

Why build span-roof greenhouses with the long, low-pitch roof to the south and the short, steep-pitch roof to the north? Why not reverse?

Why should anyone build a boiler house or potting room on the sunny end of a greenhouse so that it will shade any part of the greenhouse from the sunlight?

Why are people not told that owing to the sunlight coming earlier and through the clearer atmosphere of the morning, an hour of sunlight in the forenoon is worth two in the afternoon?

Why build greenhouses so near together that some are shaded by others when the sunlight is most needed?

Why put gardens away from the east and south and expect them to do well?

Why is it that horticultural books and magazines have so little information upon sunlight and its value?

Why does a dog in a house seek to lie in the sunlight on the floor and move as the sun spots move?

Why do Geraniums do well on the southern window sills of New England houses?

Why build city houses with so much brick wall and so little glass?

Why are the old factories in New England, with thick

stone or brick walls, being abandoned and new factory building substituted with thin walls and with as much glass as possible?

Why do we go into the country ostensibly for light and air and then build houses with small and few windows and huge brick chimneys on the outside, as if to shut out as much light and air as possible? Why build so many sleeping porches and so few sun-parlors?

Why build conservatories so largely for the architectural features instead of the plant requirements? We are proud of this Horticultural Hall with its imposing and dignified architectural exterior, but why build it with almost a maximum of light-obstructing wall and almost a minimum of glass?

Why do thousands of people in Boston every year watch for the Crabapples, Lilacs, Rhododendrons and other plants at the Arnold Arboretum, for the bulbs in the Public Gardens and for the Roses in Franklin Park? Is it not because they enjoy these expressions of sunlight?

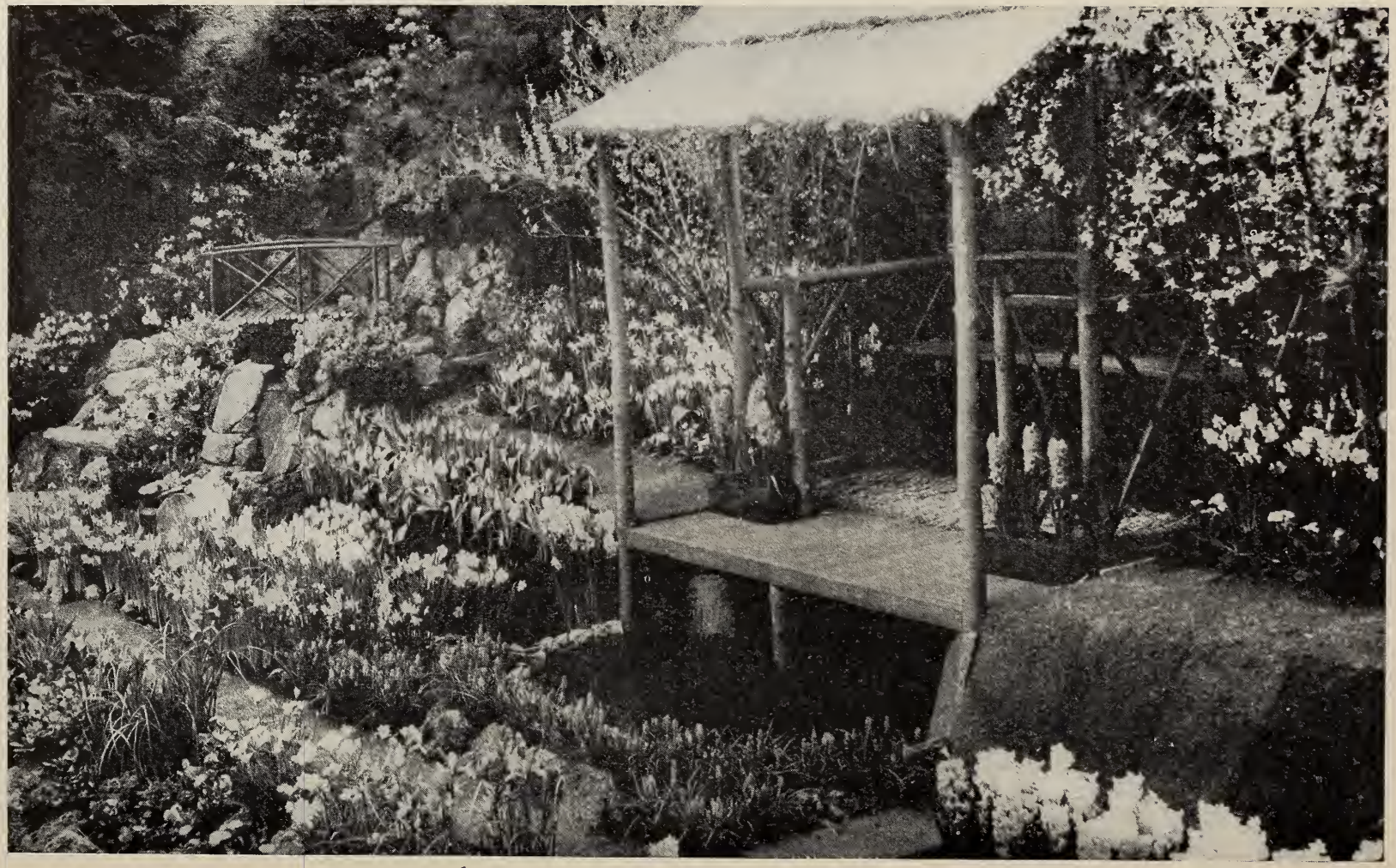
Why build greenhouses so much for their appearance rather than to give the plants the light and air they require? Why build the sloping glass roofs of greenhouses so that they will give a more direct and better presentation to the sun in midsummer when we do not require the excessive heat and light, and poorer presentation to the sun in the winter, when we need the greatest amount of radiation from the sun in its low horizon?

Why put on the top of our city homes useless and costly architectural structures built to hide clothes lines and give them sunlight instead of sunlight structures to add to the health and happiness of our children?

If it is wise for California to prevent the spread of diseases among the Chinese by having a cubic-foot law for sleeping apartments, why isn't it right for Massachusetts to have a sunlight law to prevent the spread of tuberculosis?

Why is tuberculosis so prevalent in London, England? Is it because it has an average of only 1,205 hours of sunlight a year, out of a possible 4,456?

Is it not the marvelous sunlight as well as the soil and



Bulb Garden of Mrs. Homer Gage at the Spring Exhibition in 1926

water that makes the Nile Valley and the Imperial Valley so productive?

Why are so many thousands of people moving to southern California, which has 3,219 hours, nearly three times the average sunlight of London? Why do invalids seek the neighborhood of Phoenix, Arizona? Is it because it has still more sunlight—3,742 hours?

Why go south in the winter for sunshine? Why not use to better advantage the 994 hours you have here in the dark six months?

Did you ever try to grow many flowers among the Ferns and Hemlocks of the dark, shaded ravines on the northern slopes of the New England hills?

Would you hesitate to agree to grow well many flowers on the sunny southern slopes of these same hills?

Do we naturally associate happiness with sunlight and unhappiness with darkness?

My friends, I shall not weary you with more questions. Why did I ask these?

Because I do not know of any other way to forcibly impress upon you what I believe to be one of the greatest needs of Horticulture—the intensive study of sunlight and its uses.

I know a little ravine just below the frostline on the southern slope of the Santa Monica range near Los Angeles in California, which seems to me to best express the value of protected sunlight in horticulture, because in that spot, facing south, well drained, protected by the hills, one may have almost perfect tropical Avocados from one end of the year to the other.

We hear much about the wonderful things that are being done with sunlight, and, in its absence, with the mercury quartz light, for children and other human beings; but we hear but little of this except from the medical profession.

Although many chemists in many lands are studying catalysis and seeking new catalyzers, how many are there in the world altogether who are studying how to use more effectively the sun, the greatest known catalyzer?

It is said there are plans to build a great new telescope observatory on the top of Mt. Wilson in southern California, costing over twelve million dollars, to better observe the sun.

I wonder what would be the result of spending twelve million dollars for bettering the use of the sun.

We know from scientists that there can be no life without the sun, although the sun is over ninety-two million miles away.

Almost everyone realizes that it is better to put plants on the south side of a building rather than on the north, on the edge of woods rather than in the woods, on the southern slope of a hill than on the north, and the farmer knows from bitter experience that the least productive part of his land is that which is shaded and not exposed to the sun.

But when we come to enclosed structures many of these points are forgotten and thus poorer results are obtained.

I am aware that Dr. Rollier in Switzerland has, with the aid of sunlight and air, made wonderful cures, and I know that many others in many other places, through hospitals and sanatoriums, bungalows and sun-parlors, using sunlight, are bringing health and happiness back to thousands of people the world over.

I realize the wonderful good that is being done in the cities of this country by the public sunlight playgrounds through the great work started by Joseph Lee of this city.

Sometimes it seems as if in many ways the civilized world were coming back to a realization of the value of sunlight such as our remote ancestors had and such as the uncivilized nations have still, in many places.

We are sure of sunlight for untold millions of years delivered to us just where we use it without charge, free of cost, and at no expense for handling. Why then not use every bit of it we can, instead of using expensive coal which must be found, bought, dug out from far below the surface of the earth, hauled up, loaded on cars, transported hundreds of miles by rail, unloaded, trucked a mile or so, piled, shoveled under boilers where its wasteful burning heats the water which heats the greenhouses.

And what is coal itself? It is but one of the products of sunlight. If it had not been for sunlight there would not be any coal.

In burning coal we are merely using what might almost be called bottled sunlight.

If the sun is necessary to purify rooms, greenhouses and plants why shut it out?

If all life, animal and vegetable, is dependent upon sunlight, why not let the sun, under proper restrictions, have its way?

You cannot expect improvements will be made by the coal men or the fertilizer men.

They will, however, be made if you horticulturists demand it, by the builders, architects, landscape gardeners and greenhouse manufacturers.

Let us also revere the sun, for without it there would be no life and no horticulture.

Report of the Secretary

As stated in the report of the President, the Massachusetts Horticultural Society has made progress along many lines during the past year. This has meant many meetings of the Trustees and Committees. The first meeting of the full board was held January 6, at which appropriations were made for the Spring Exhibition, the Board having voted to charge an admission fee. A special committee was appointed to select the cups and plate for the Spring Show, with the result that these awards were different in character from those usually offered. At this meeting the Executive Committee announced the election of Wilfrid Wheeler as a member of the Board.

The matter of installing a drop curtain was referred to the Executive Committee, which later authorized the painting of the curtain which has now been placed at the lower end of the main exhibition hall, and which has been used effectively at several shows.

At a meeting held on April 21, it was voted to have a paid Spring Exhibition in 1927, and the matter of charging admission for the Autumn Show was referred to the Exhibition Committee. At this meeting the appropriation for the library was increased to $1,000.

Mrs. Thayer was added to the Committee on Buildings at this meeting, in order to have her advice on the decoration of the Lecture Hall, which has been entirely done over since the meeting held here a year ago.

The President was instructed to take action on the installation of an electric elevator, and in the course of the year this elevator was installed, proving of great value and being highly appreciated by the older members of the Society, who desire to visit the library and offices.

It was voted at this meeting to allow the Boston Society of Landscape Architects and the Sculptors' Society to use the halls for a free exhibition in February, 1927.

It was voted to present the Chestnut Hill Garden Club the Society's gold medal to be awarded at the May Exhibition of that organization, and later the Chestnut Hill Club sent word that it desired to present its new gold medal for award at one of the shows in 1927.

A meeting was held on June 30 at which the George Robert White Medal of Honor was awarded to Mr. Pierre S. du Pont, of Wilmington, Del. At this meeting it was voted to connect the main exhibition hall with the lower lecture hall by means of a passageway with suitable fire-proof doors. This work was subsequently carried out in such a manner as to greatly improve the lower hall and to make available much extra room for exhibitions and rentals.

At this meeting the large gold medal of the Society was voted to Mrs. William C. Endicott, of Danvers, for her estate.

No further meeting was held until October 4, when on motion of Professor Sargent a gold medal was awarded to Miss Marian Roby Case of Weston, for her work in advancing horticulture; and to Miss Harriett R. Foote of Marblehead, for her work in popularizing Roses and in improving their cultivation.

Mr. Underwood, for the Committee on Gardens, then recommended the award of silver medals to Mrs. Philip B. Weld of Dedham, for her rock garden; and to Mrs. Dudley Pickman of Beverly, for her formal garden; and garden certificates to James J. Phelan of Manchester, Mrs. G. D. Parker of Osterville, and Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Perry of Nahant.

The final meeting of the year was held on November 13. After a review of the general situation, a vote was passed that "it is not advisable at the present time to sell Horticultural Hall." But a committee was appointed to report on

the possibility of obtaining a new site in case one might be required.

The President stated that the accounts of the Society had been arranged in such a way that a budget could be put into effect in 1927. The President and Treasurer were then authorized to act as a budget committee.

Mr. Howard Coonley was added as a third member to the Committee on Lectures and Publications.

The Secretary desires to express his appreciation of the cooperation and assistance given him by the Trustees and Committees throughout the year.

E. I. Farrington, *Secretary.*

Report of the Treasurer for the Year 1926

Income

Income from Investments and Bank Interest	$21,462 46	
" " Sale 200 shs. Electric Bond & Share Securities Corp.	15,852 00	
" " Rents	11,942 68	
" " Membership Fees	4,900 00	
" " Sale of lots in Mt. Auburn Cemetery	2,063 89	
" " Exhibitions	9,205 85	
" " Library Catalogue	25 20	
" " Donations	376 00	
Donations for Cups (Plants and Flowers)	800 00	
" " Plants and Flowers Prizes	710 00	
" " Medals	245 00	
" " Fruit Prizes	30 00	
Subscriptions Returned by *Horticulture*	2,202 75	$69,905 83

Expenses

Operating Expense	$36,380 17	
Viz: Labor	$8,810 00	
Salaries	10,718 66	
Lighting	1,900 01	
Heating	1,713 24	
Incidentals	4,151 47	
Stationery and Printing	5,974 69	
Repairs	1,034 86	
Library	949 87	
Insurance	1,127 37	

Exhibit of Andrew Lufkin of Gloucester at the Dahlia Show in 1926

Prizes		$ 7,106 50	
Viz: Plants and Flowers in excess of income from special funds	$5,912 00		
Fruits in excess of income from special funds	307 00		
Vegetables in excess of income from special funds	446 00		
Children's Gardens	441 50		
Expenditures by Committees		$ 4,015 92	
Viz: Lectures and Publications	$ 519 71		
Medals	3,026 21		
Plants and Flowers	215 00		
Fruits	135 00		
Vegetables	120 00		
Expenses Paid from Funds		$ 2,444 14	
Viz: John D. W. French Fund	$ 511 19		
John S. Farlow "	115 27		
John C. Chaffin "	93 00		
Benjamin V. French "	184 00		
John Allen French "	267 00		
Samuel Appleton "	80 00		
John A. Lowell "	58 00		
Josiah Bradlee "	20 00		
Henry A. Gane "	60 00		
Theodore Lyman "	39 00		
H. H. Hunnewell "	75 00		
William J. Walker "	132 00		
Levi Whitcomb "	54 00		
Benjamin B. Davis "	6 00		
Marshall P. Wilder "	47 00		
George R. White "	593 68		
John S. Farlow Newton Hort. Society Fund	109 00		
Subscriptions of *Horticulture*		$ 2,202 75	
Miscellaneous		1,205 00	
Excess of Income over Expenditures		16,551 35	$53,354 48

Membership
December 31, 1926

Life Members, December 31, 1925		854	
Added in 1926		12	
Changed from Annual Members		3	
		869	
Deceased		31	838
Annual Members, December 31, 1925		1,858	
Added in 1926		810	
Died	32	2,668	
Changed to Corresponding Member	1		
Changed to Life	3		
Dropped for Non-Payment	40		
Resigned	43	119	
		2,549	
Holding for addresses	11		
Holding for dues	73	84	2,465
Membership, December 31, 1926			3,303

Life Membership Fees

12 New Life Members at $50	$ 600.00
3 Annual Members Changed to Life	150.00
	$ 750.00

Income from Membership

810 New Annual Members at $2	$1,620 00
Annual Members Dues	3,212 00
Annual Dues Previously Paid in advance	162 00
	$4,994 00
Membership Fees Returned	4 00
	$4,990 00

List of Bonds and Stocks Held by the Massachusetts Horticultural Society

$10,000	Lake Shore & Michigan Southern R. R. 3½% 1997	$10,000 00
50,000	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R. 4% 1995	44,693 25
11,300	Pere Marquette R. R. Co. 5% 1956	9,933 75

25,000	Kansas City, Ft. Scott & Memphis R. R. 6% 1928	$25,000 00
50,000	Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R. Ill. Div. 3½% 1949	50,000 00
8,000	Boston & Maine R. R. 4½% 1944	8,000 00
4,000	Interborough Rapid Transit 5% 1966	3,920 00
4,000	American Tel. & Tel. Co. Conv. 4% 1936	4,000 00
10,000	Appalachian Power Co. 5% 1941	9,225 00
20,000	Atlantic Refining Co. Deb. 5% 1937	19,940 00
10,000	American Tel. & Tel. Co. Conv. 4½% 1933	8,396 00
12,000	Pacific Telephone Co. 5% 1937	11,670 00
10,000	Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R. 5s 1971	10,212 50
10,000	New York Central R. R. 5% 2013	9,950 00
11,000	Consolidated Electric Co. Gen'l. Mtge. 5% 1955	10,010 00
11,000	Ohio Power Co. 1st & Ref. Mtge. 6% 1953	10,835 00
5,000	United States Steel Corp. 5% 1963	5,043 75
10,000	Southern California Telephone Co. 5% 1947	9,550 00
5,000	American Telephone & Telegraph Co. 5s 1946	4,973 75
3,000	Chicago Junction Rys. & Union Stock Yards 5% 1940	2,824 50
5,000	Detroit Edison Co. 5% 1940	4,807 50
5,000	New England Tel. & Tel. Co. 5% 1952	4,982 50
5,000	Western Union Telegraph Co. 5% 1938	4,982 50
13,000	Southern Public Utilities 5% 1943	11,862 50
5,000	Western Electric Co. 5% 1944	4,825 00
15,000	Yadkin River Power Co. 5% 1941	15,077 50
10,000	Consumers Power Co. 1st & Ref. 5% 1936	10,200 00
3,000	Philadelphia Suburban Water Co. 1st Mtge. 5% 1955	2,955 00
15,000	Indianapolis Gas Co. 5% 1952	14,775 00
5,000	Georgia Railway & Electric Co. 5% 1949	4,825 00
15,000	Fisk Rubber Co. 5½% Notes 1931	14,737 50
15,000	Columbus Electric & Power Co. 5% 1954	14,700 00
10,000	Puget Sound Power & Light Co. 5½% 1949	10,150 00
20,000	Portland Gas & Coke Co. 5% 1940	19,900 00
7,000	Standard Oil Co. of N. J. Deb. 5% 1946	7,035 00
6,000	Commonwealth Edison Co. 1st Coll. 4½% 1956	5,745 00
548 Shs.	General Electric Co. Common	
726 "	General Electric Co. Special	5,533 54
137 "	Electric Bond & Share Securities Corp.	
150 "	Boston Consolidated Gas Co. 5½% Pfd.	15,300 00
48 "	Standard Oil Co. of N. J. Pfd.	4,422 48
		$444,993 52

Horticulture

Receipts and Disbursements Year 1926

Receipts

Advertising	$17,036 37
Subscriptions	8,154 85
Books	610 23
Miscellaneous	23 07
	$25,824 52

Expenses

Printing	$9,768 50
Paper	3,697 57
Books	438 84
Postage	1,355 07
Cuts	845 52
Commissions and Discounts	4,426 19
Subscriptions Returned to Horticultural Society	2,202 75
Wrappers	185 50
Contributions	67 00
Subscriptions Returned	22 00
Miscellaneous	780 80
	$23,789 74
Surplus of Receipts over Expenses	2,034 78
	$25,824 52

John S. Ames,
Treasurer.

Report of the Library Committee

Nineteen hundred and twenty-six has been a year of constantly increasing activity and of broadening service. The Library is used by both members and non-members for reference purposes, and questions come from points as widely scattered as Florida, California, New Brunswick, and Germany. The demands themselves are as varied, ranging from questions of the beginner in gardening to technical points raised by professionals. How to plant a suburban lot, how to care for Rose seedlings, who have been the outstanding

Garden of James J. Phelan at Manchester, awarded a Garden Certificate in 1926

horticulturists of Boston, and how to keep in touch with new plant introductions are a few of the questions brought in.

The figures for circulation are a fair measure of the Library's use. One thousand, nine hundred and fifty-four books have been given out to members for home use this year —an increase of 40% over 1925 and of 116% over 1924. The number of members who have made active use of the Library is estimated at about 300, or roughly 1/10 of the membership. Here the Library is far short of its possibilities, but the number is growing with some regularity, and the Library has been the means of attracting various new members to the Society.

Three hundred and seventy-eight books have been added, and a large number of pamphlets.

Publications included an article in the 1926 Yearbook containing much general information and the revised rules. The Librarian contributes to *Horticulture* frequent annotated lists of recent accessions, bibliographies on special topics, and in Spring and Fall notes on dealers' catalogues. In addition a leaflet—"Thirty books on gardens"—was printed for distribution. Frequent inquiries but practically no sales have led to the reduction of the price of the printed catalog from $10 to $5. This has not been in effect long enough to show results.

Installation of lights in the alcoves on the outer side of the room improved the physical equipment. As these shelves were formerly of no use in winter during the latter part of the afternoon, the gain is a great one. To increase the space for folio books an unused ventilator shaft was closed up. This has given relief in one of the most crowded sections of the room, though even now there is no room there for growth.

A Library such as ours, although its chief responsibility is to its own Society, should also make friendly contacts with other institutions. During the past year the Horticultural Society of New York, the Arnold Arboretum, the Garden Club of America, the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, and various experiment stations have called us up for books or information, and many of them have in turn given us help which we are glad to acknowledge. The Boston Public Library has also sent various inquirers to us. As the Public Library is not at

present trying to build up its horticultural collection, this has given us an excellent opportunity to be of service. The fact that we are so near Copley Square is no doubt to our advantage in this respect.

C. S. Sargent,
Chairman.

Report of the Committee on Lectures and Publications

The following thirteen lectures were delivered before the members of the Society during the year 1926:

Alpine Plants, by Henri Correvon, Geneva, Switzerland, February 2, 1926.

Flowers of The Orient, and Flowers of South Africa, by Ernest H. Wilson, the Arnold Arboretum, March 18 and March 19, 1926.

The Arrangement of Cut Flowers, by Max Schling, New York, March 20 and 21, 1926.

Color in the Garden, by Edwin Jenkins, Lenox, June 5 and 6, 1926.

Lilies in the Home Garden, by A. B. Stout, New York, June 26, 1926.

Strawberries in the Home Garden, by Richard Wellington, Geneva, New York, June 27, 1926.

Round Table at the Gladiolus Show, August 21 and 22, 1926.

Children's Garden Work in New York, by Van Evrie Kilpatrick, New York, August 28, 1926.

How to Grow Dahlias, by George W. Fraser, Storrs, Ct., September 11 and 12, 1926.

The lectures on March the 18th and 19th were given free; the others cost the Society $519.71.

Mr. Correvon's lecture was given in the afternoon and the hall was crowded to overflowing. The other lectures were held in connection with the shows and as heretofore proved a great success. Apparently the period of the shows is the most satisfactory time in which to hold lectures.

In February the third Year Book of the Society was issued and appears to meet a decided want.

It is very satisfactory to the committee to be able to report that our magazine *Horticulture Illustrated* has had a very successful year. As illustrating this fact we may cite that on January 1, 1926, the paper had assets of $1,961.18; on Jan-

uary 1, 1927 it had assets of $7,206.02. These figures speak for themselves. We heartily hope that the progress be maintained.

During 1925 the magazine had a cover of archaic design with a heavy border and called for an illustration each issue. It was antiquated, if not undignified and cost us money each issue. Your committee decided to scrap it and turn what had been a liability into an asset by using the cover for advertising purposes. It was not without some misgivings that this was undertaken but that it has proved successful the figures show.

For 1927 the size of the paper has been standardized, that is, brought up to what is usual in magazines. The first reason for this was to oblige our increasing advertisers, whose cuts were often unsuited to our size of paper. A higher grade of paper is being used for printing this year and it is hoped that this will improve the quality of the illustrations. If the success of the paper is maintained it is hoped another year to consider a cover worthy of the Societies whose organ it is.

Last year the committee drew attention to the fact that *Horticulture* was essentially an amateur's paper and invited the members to contribute to its columns and especially to send photographs likely to be of value. To some extent this has been done but the matter ought to be taken up more seriously. Since $67.00 only has been expended on contributions, that is, writings to the paper, it will be seen how much we have depended upon voluntary efforts to fill its columns with interesting and instructive matter. As time goes *Horticulture* hopes to be in a position to offer proper remuneration to the writers of useful matter.

The paper now has a total circulation of 10,992. That it is appreciated at its proper value as an advertising medium is shown by the fact that the value of the advertising carried in 1926 was $17,036.37. The present year these figures ought to be improved upon. The readers of the paper are lovers of plants and those who advertise their wares in *Horticulture* place the knowledge before a receptive, as well as, an appreciative clientele.

The three Societies, The Massachusetts Horticultural Society, The Horticultural Society of New York, and The

Pennsylvania Horticultural Society, whose organ *Horticulture* is, each pay seventy-five cents yearly for each member. The subscription rate to the general public of one dollar per year is ridiculously low.

Reporting *Horticulture's* successful year is a pleasant duty. The Committee are not unmindful of the fact that the success is mainly due to the earnest, whole-hearted and faithful services rendered by our Editor and Secretary, Mr. E. I. Farrington.

E. H. Wilson, *Chairman.*

Report of the Committee on Exhibitions

Your Exhibition Committee believes that the exhibitions of the past year were in some ways better than those of former seasons. It is especially gratifying to report an increase in attendance. Seven exhibitions were given by our Society during the year 1926.

On the recommendation of the Exhibition Committee our Trustees decided to charge a fifty-cent admission to the Spring Exhibition to non-members. Your committee believes it was both wise and just to do this. Non-members may reasonably be asked to pay for the privilege of enjoying this most costly and beautiful of all of our shows. Some feared the loss of attendance, but more people saw it, more went to the accompanying lectures and visited our library. Besides this we took one hundred and twenty new memberships during the Show, as compared with forty-eight for 1924 and forty-seven for 1925.

For the publicity work of this Spring Show we were fortunate in securing the services of Mr. Chester I. Campbell. His organization and personal work were largely responsible for the satisfactory attendance.

There seems to be two sorts of people who go to flower shows —those who want to see their beauty and color and those who want to learn and study. Your committee feels that pay exhibitions if made attractive, and presenting appropriate educational factors, will attract greater numbers of garden lovers than free shows. Worthwhile exhibitions are expensive and it

Garden of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Perry at Nahant, awarded a Garden Certificate in 1926

costs the Society about as much to give a show away as to sell one, if equal results are obtained.

Our Trustees have voted to charge an admission fee to non-members to its 1927 spring show. With the aid and cooperation of our members continued and increased, further progress and a better show are possible.

Your committee thinks the 1926 Spring Show will rank among the best our Society has held in recent years. This was due largely to the generous spirit of our exhibitors, which allowed a more harmonious arrangement. The show was the thing and not the individual exhibits. This was responsible for the noticeable charm and beauty, and favorable comment on it was frquently heard.

Spread throughout the season came the other exhibitions. In the August show we had the cooperation of the New England Gladiolus Society and in September of the New England Dahlia Society. In January we had the American Carnation Society as our special guests and they arranged a wonderful display of Carnations.

Your committee also would record its appreciation of the aid of the local Garden Clubs under the general chairmanship of Mrs. S. P. Wigglesworth at the Spring show. They assembled, arranged all club exhibits and attended to all matters connected with them. They made a thorough job of it, leaving no loose ends for your committee or any one else to pick up. It is not too much to say that no other single agency contributed more to the success of the exhibition. The Exhibition Committee welcomes this cooperation and we believe that no other present day movement is doing more to promote general interest in gardening and clean beautiful towns throughout our Commonwealth than are the garden clubs.

This committee does not intend to comment on the exhibits, for this will be done by another group. The duties of the Exhibition Committee are to plan and make all arrangements for the season's exhibitions under the general direction of the Trustees. The duties are pleasant, easy and simple. Especially is it easy to provide classes in the schedule which will enable any exhibitors to get first prize; and to fix with far-seeing eyes the dates many months ahead when it will be just right, and neither too late nor too early for somebody!

Garden of Mrs. G. D. Parker at Wianno, awarded a Garden Certificate in 1926

In arranging schedules your committee always remembers that our Society wants to promote and encourage horticulture in all its branches and amongst all classes of people and all ages—from the school garden in the back yard to the large estate.

The schedule for 1926 contained five hundred and eight separate classes for specified exhibits; and in additions there were a large number of special prizes.

This same schedule contains about forty-nine rules and regulations which experience has shown are needful for the smooth running of an exhibition. They are serious and important and should be honored in the observance and not in the breach. But unfortunately most of us fail to read them at all until in a mess with the judges or some one else. There is improvement in all these matters, but perfection seems far away.

We most sincerely thank those who by their aid in exhibits, special prizes and enthusiasm really made exhibitions possible. Such cooperation made the committee work a real pleasure.

THOMAS ROLAND, *Chairman*,

Report of the Committee on Prizes

The premium list offered by the Society for the year 1926 totalled $8,489.

The total awards, including gratuities $291.00, amounted to $7,607.00, leaving a balance of $882.00.

Seven President's Cups were awarded, one on each occasion, to the most meritorious exhibit in the show.

The recipients were:

March 17. Thomas Roland, for group of Acacias.
June 5. T. F. Donahue, for Iris and Moutan Peonies.
" 26. Stewart Duncan, for an exhibit of Strawberries.
" 26. Cherry Hill Nurseries, for display of Peonies.
August 21. A. L. Stephen, for display of Gladioli.
September 11. Thos. J. Murphy, for display of new seedling Dahlias.
November 5. Walter G. Kendall, for display of Grapes.

The Gold Medal of the Horticultural Society of New York was awarded to:

March 17.. Thomas Roland, for most original and effective exhibit.

The Gold Medal of the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society was awarded to:

March 17. Thomas Roland, for most artistically arranged exhibit.

As special awards at the Spring Exhibition prizes of the value of $100 each were donated by:

Mr. John S. Ames
Mr. Albert C. Burrage
Mrs. Albert C. Burrage
Miss Marian R. Case
Mr. Howard Coonley
Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Crane
Mrs. S. V. R. Crosby
Mrs. F. B. Crowninshield
Mrs. Homer Gage
Mr. W. Hunnewell
Mr. Harlan P. Kelsey
Mr. Nathaniel T. Kidder
Mr. Arthur Lyman
Professor C. S. Sargent
Mrs. Bayard Thayer
Mr. Edwin S. Webster
Mrs. C. G. Weld

Most of the donors specified that their awards were to be made in cups or plate. Of these the following were recipients.
Albert C. Burrage, Phalaenopsis, Mrs. Homer Gage Cup.
Thomas Roland, Cypripediums, Walter Hunnewell Cup.
Albert C. Burrage, Odontoglossums, John S. Ames Cup.
Professor C. S. Sargent, Clivias, Mrs. S. V. R. Crosby Cup.
Edwin S. Webster, Annuals, Mrs. and Mrs. R. T. Crane Cup.
Mrs. Homer Gage, Bulb Garden, Mrs. F. B. Crowninshield Cup.
Thomas Roland, Acacias, Mrs. Bayard Thayer Cup.
Jere A. Downs, Nemesias, Mrs. C. G. Weld Cup.
Thomas Roland, Hydrangeas, C. S. Sargent Cup.
Walter Hunnewell, Hardwood Plants, Howard Coonley Cup.
Howard Coonley, Flowering Plants, Mrs. A. C. Burrage Cup.

Bobbink & Atkins, Rhododendron Pink Pearl and Kurume Azaleas, N. T. Kidder Cup.

Mrs. Albert C. Burrage, Flowering and Foliage Plants, Arthur Lyman Cup.

John S. Ames, Kurume Azaleas, Miss M. R. Case Cup.

The Society's Large Gold Medal was not offered in the schedule but five were awarded. The recipients being:

January 11. Albert C. Burrage, for Vanda coerulea Albert C. Burrage.

March 17. Charles Sander for Kurume Azaleas.

" 17. Albert C. Burrage, for Orchid display.

June 5. Albert C. Burrage, for comprehensive group of Miltonias.

November 5. Wyman's Framingham Nurseries, for collection of Evergreens.

Nine of the Society's Exhibition Gold Medals were offered in the schedule; seventeen in all were awarded. The recipients outside the schedule being:

January 11. Thomas Roland, for Cypripediums.

" 11. Albert C. Burrage, for group of Orchids.

March 17. Mrs. Nanna Mathews Bryant, for flowering plants.

" 17. Thomas Roland, for Dendrobiums.

" 17. Mrs. C. G. Weld, for Cyclamen.

August 21. Bay State Nurseries, for collection of Herbaceous perennials.

" 21. Albert C. Burrage, for Vandopsis Lissochiliodes.

November 5. Albert C. Burrage, for Vanda coerulea.

" 5. Peter Arnott, in recognition of his skill in the growing of Winter-flowering Begonias.

Fourteen First Class Certificates of Merit, twenty-six Awards of Merit and seven Cultural Certificates were awarded during the year, together with forty-six Silver Medals and thirty-six Bronze Medals. The names of the recipients are printed in the annual report in the usual manner.

The awards were made with the greatest care and speak volumes for the quality of the exhibits. Be it noted that one

Gold Medal was given in recognition of cultural skill, which award is as unique as it was thoroughly earned.

A comment or two on the quality of the exhibits displayed may be in order.

Flowers

The high standard of former years was not only maintained but exceeded. Some of the exhibits approached perfection as nearly as it is possible. Naturally, at the Spring Show great effort was made to bring out the best. It seems to have been successfully accomplished.

Perhaps the other outstanding feature of the year was the marked improvement both in number and quality of exhibits at the Autumn Show. It is pleasing to see the nurserymen bring their wares to these halls. Particularly noteworthy was the grand display of Evergreens by Wyman's Framingham Nurseries.

Fruits

Fruits were fairly well represented at the different exhibitions and the fact that two President's Cups were awarded to fruit proves that quality was not lacking. The exhibit of Strawberries, to which the President's Cup was awarded on June 26, was remarked as one of the most extraordinary seen in the halls. At the final show of the year, November 5, the President's Cup was awarded to a display of Grape grown out-of-doors. Apparently it was not a good Pear year as the quality of this fruit shown in the hall was below the standard. Apples were good. At the November show the small hall was given over to an exhibit of Cranberries. This excited considerable amount of interest largely on account of its comprehensiveness. Its arrangement, however, left much to be desired. One is glad to note the increased attention being paid to fruit, it could to advantage be more freely exhibited and certainly the exhibits ought to be more artistically displayed.

Vegetables

The exhibits of vegetables during the year were below standard. There was only one outstanding meritorious display made, namely a collection of Lettuce exhibited on June

26th by the Market Garden Field Station. What may be called the blue ribbon of the vegetable schedule, The William B. H. Dowse Loving Cup, did not even gain an entry. In no one branch of our exhibitions was poorer material put on view or less interest shown in exhibiting it. It seems pertinent to ask: Is interest in growing vegetables waning completely? Are we to be entirely dependent on California and the market grocer for our supply of these essentials?

The judges fulfilled their onerous tasks remarkably well. Complaints were negligible and satisfaction general. The Committee on Prizes feel it a pleasant duty to place on record hearty appreciation of the honorable services rendered by the judges of Flowers, Fruits and Vegetables during the year 1926.

E. H. Wilson, *Chairman.*

Report of the Committee on Gardens

During the year 1926 the Committee on Gardens recommended to the Trustees of the Society that the following gardens be given awards, and the Trustees made the awards given below:

H. H. Hunnewell Gold Medal to Mrs. William C. Endicott, Danvers, Massachusetts.

Silver Medal to Mrs. Philip B. Weld, Dedham, Massachusetts.

Silver Medal to Mrs. Dudley Pickman, Beverly, Massachusetts.

Garden Certificate to Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Perry, Nahant, Massachusetts.

Garden Certificate to Mr. James J. Phelan, Manchester, Massachusetts.

Garden Certificate to Mrs. G. D. Parker, Wianno, Massachusetts.

Detailed descriptions of the gardens that received awards are to be found in the issues of *Horticulture* of July 15, October 15, November 1, November 15 and December 1.

The Committee on Gardens felt that the Mrs. William C. Endicott estate deserved the award given it not only because of its attractive features of garden and landscape, but because

the work done on the estate in recent years blends unusually well with the older work done nearly a century ago.

The rock garden of Mrs. Philip B. Weld in Dedham is well known by the Committee and has been viewed by them many times during the last few years. The Committee is of the opinion that the arrangement of its lay-out and the selection of plants makes a naturalistic garden that fits its site unusually well.

The Dudley Pickman garden is formal in design, but delightfully informal in feeling. It may well be called an outdoor living-room type of garden. It has unusual charm in the way "perennials" and "annuals" are grouped.

The Perry garden in Nahant is a garden by the sea. It is a beautiful example of a formal garden treated with restraint so that its architectural features blend with the surrounding landscape of rocks and water.

The Phelan garden shows an unusual treatment of a steep hillside. The terraces of stone and plaster, suggesting a Spanish type of garden, blend admirably with the New England surroundings.

At Wianno the Parker garden, (or what might better be called gardens) is known as one of the show places of the "Cape." The most striking thing about these gardens is the fact that, although each of them is beautiful in itself and quite different in style, they nevertheless make one harmonious whole. This pleasing effect is made possible by the grouping of native trees that frame the various features.

There never was, and probably never will be, a perfect garden, but the descriptions just given were some of the reasons why the Committee made the awards it did. All of the gardens had some minor details that the Committee felt could be improved, but as a whole, they were pleasing and satisfying, and above all restful.

LORING UNDERWOOD,
Chairman.

Report of the Committee on Children's Garden

The exhibition of the products of children's gardens for 1926 was well attended and brought out a large amount of

material. The show suffered somewhat, however, from the absence of Mr. James Wheeler, who was in England. In the emergency which arose, Mr. D. W. O'Brien did excellent work in arranging the show.

Special awards were made to the Mary Hemenway School Garden and to the Brockton School Gardens.

A bronze medal was awarded to Carlton Bleiler, of Jamaica Plain, for unusually well grown vegetables.

The committee would like to recommend that more room be given to the children for their exhibition, and that the small exhibition hall be used at future shows. The committee also recommends that the spaces for the exhibits be assigned the previous day, with large figures to show each boy or girl where the exhibits are to be placed.

It is recommended further that the exhibits of each class be kept together in order to lighten the work of the judges.

More care should be given to the labeling of leaves and flowers in the collections of wild flowers, and in the displays of flowers, unlabeled blossoms crowded into one large vase should be disqualified.

The committee feels that there should not be a duplication of two vases of the same flower, and that if a boy or girl brings more flowers of one kind than go easily into one vase, they should not be used.

It is felt that the show would look better if more room were allowed each exhibit, to prevent crowding. Six inches at least should be allowed between the different exhibits.

The committee appreciated the high quality of the vegetables shown at the 1926 show. There was a great improvement, also, in the freshness of the flowers.

The committee desires to thank Mr. O'Brien, Mr. Rogers, Mr. Stewart and Mr. Methven for acting as judges. They also wish to compliment and thank Mr. O'Brien for the order kept by him among the 400 boys and girls who filled the hall on Saturday afternoon, August 28.

In the absence of Mr. James Wheeler, who has given most generously of his time and thought to the promotion of and interest in horticulture among boys and girls, Miss Griffin and I visited on August 25 the three gardens which had been entered in the competition for President Burrage's silver cup.

As a result of our inspection of these gardens, we recommended that the cup be awarded to Edson Scholz, of 39 Newbury St., Roslindale, who had 28 varieties of flowers in his garden, and all in good condition. Among these flowers was a beautiful rich red Dahlia and a superb tawny yellow Dahlia. These Dahlias made a good background for the garden.

We also recommended that a silver medal be given to Francis Fenton, of 92 Rockland St., West Roxbury, whose garden showed such neatly kept paths that we felt sure that when he grows up he will be an excellent foreman on an estate if he desires to take up such work.

Marian Roby Case,
Chairman.

Membership in the Massachusetts Horticultural Society

The constitution of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society fixes the annual dues at $2.00. For many years it has been customary to charge an admission fee of $10.00, but by vote of the Trustees this requirement has been set aside for the entire year of 1927. Until the end of this year the only charge to new members will be $2.00, although this sum does not cover the cost to the Society of the publications which they will receive.

Life membership is obtained by paying the sum of $50.00, no further charge ever being required. Annual members who have paid the entrance fee of $10.00 in past years may become life members by paying $40.00 additional.

All members receive an identification card, which should be presented when books are borrowed from the library.

Any man or woman in any part of the country who is properly endorsed may make application for membership. New members are needed in order to increase the influence of the Society, and to broaden the scope of its work.

Application blanks may be obtained by writing to

The Secretary,
Horticultural Hall,
Boston, Mass.

NOTE:—The secretary is glad to have present members send in the names of friends who might like to become enrolled.

Necrology

The following is a list of the members of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society whose deaths have been reported during the year 1926:

Edwin T. Atkins
Samuel Appleton
Charles Dana Burrage
Clifton P. Baker
Walter I. Badger
George E. Barnard
E. Pierson Beebe
Arthur T. Bradlee
William S. Briggs
William T. Brigham
Mrs. William B. Buckminster
William H. Burlen
Mrs. Charles S. Clark
Mrs. T. F. Connolly
Mrs. Charles E. Cotting
Henry C. Cottle
Frederick W. Dahl
Frank J. Dolansky
Mrs. John Wheelock Elliot
Mrs. Joseph Finberg
Kenneth Finlayson
Desmond Fitzgerald
Mrs. James B. Gregg
Robert Hamilton
Dr. Julian T. Hammond, Jr.
Mrs. James Humphreys
William H. Hunt
Mrs. Roland Jackson
Ellerton James
George M. Johnson
Mrs. E. A. Kirkpatrick
Horatio A. Lamb
Charles Lanier
John Lawrence
Charles W. Libby
Mrs. John Lesh
Mrs. Charles B. Liffler Jr.
Miss Adelina May
Frederick F. Marshall
Oliver W. Mink
Dr. Samuel J. Mixter
Mrs. George A. Munson
Herbert Merriam
John R. Newman
Edward L. Parker
George A. Parker
Frank W. Remick
Walter A. Robinson
William C. G. Salisbury
Miss Grace M. Sawyer
Miss Mary T. Saunders
Miss Emma Schumacher
William C. Stickel
Galen L. Stone
James J. Storrow
Vernon B. Swett
Rev. George H. Tilton
Miss Caroline E. Ward
Hosea Waterer
Mrs. K. G. C. Webster
Edward J. Welch
Maurice Williams
William Power Wilson

Honorary Member Albert Viger

Corresponding Member Sir George Holford

Members of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society

Members and correspondents of the Society and all other persons who may know of deaths, changes of residence, or other circumstances showing that the following lists are inaccurate in any particular, will confer a favor by promptly communicating to the Secretary the needed corrections.

HONORARY MEMBERS

1900 Dr. Henry S. Prichett, New York.

CORRESPONDING MEMBERS

1925 D. M. Andrews, Boulder, Colorado.
1925 Rudolph D. Anstead, Director of the Agricultural College, Madras, India.
1921 J. F. Bailey, Director of the Botanic Gardens, Adelaide, South Australia.
1889 Dr. L. H. Bailey, Ithaca, N. Y.
1925 F. R. S. Balfour, Dawyck, Stobo, Peebleshire, Scotland.
1911 W. J. Bean, Royal Gardens, Kew, England.
1918 Désiré Bois, Paris, France.
1925 James Boyd, Haverford, Pa.
1925 I. H. Burkill, F. L. S., care the Royal Gardens, Kew.
1925 G. H. Cave, Darjeeling, India.
1922 Joseph Edgar Chamberlin, Boston, Mass.
1918 Léon Chenault, Orleans, France.
1921 Fred J. Chittenden, Director of the Royal Horticultural Society Gardens, Wisley, Ripley, Surrey, England.
1925 Woon Young Chun, Botanical Dept., Southeastern University, Nanking, China.
1921 Allister Clark, Glenara, Bulla, Victoria, Australia.
1921 Dr. Leonard Cockayne, Ngaio, Wellington, New Zealand.
1925 Henri Correvon, Geneva, Switzerland.
1925 G. W. Darnell-Smith, Director of the Sydney Botanic Gardens, Sydney, New South Wales.
1911 John Dunbar, Rochester, N. Y.
1925 Henry F. du Pont, Winterthur, Delaware.
1925 Pierre S. du Pont, Wilmington, Delaware.
1887 Sir W. T. Thiselton Dyer, K.C.M.G., F.R.S., Witcombe, Gloucester, England.

1918 William C. Egan, Highland Park, Ill.
1925 Charles C. Eley, M.A., F.L.S., Suffolk, England.
1925 I. B. Evans, C.M.G., Chief of Division and Director Botanical Survey, Pretoria, South Africa.
1925 G. Frazier, Ucuelet, Vancouver Island, British Columbia.
1925 W. G. Freeman, B.S.C., F.L.S., Director of the Botanic Garden, Trinidad.
1900 Beverly T. Galloway, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.
1918 Professor N. E. Hansen, Brookings, South Dakota.
1925 Miss M. C. Hastie, Magnolia Gardens, S. C.
1911 Professor U. P. Hedrick, Geneva, N. Y.
1907 Dr. Augustine Henry, Cambridge, England.
1925 Joseph Hers, Tung Chang Hutung, Peking, China.
1925 William Hertrick, San Gabriel, California.
1925 Herm. A. Hessie, Weener, Germany.
1925 M. Robert Hickel, Versailles, France.
1925 A. H. Hill, Dundee, Ill.
1925 Arthur W. Hill, Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, London, England.
1925 E. G. Hill, Richmond, Ind.
1925 E. Hillier, Winchester, England.
1897 J. W. Hoffman, Orangeburg, S. C.
1925 R. E. Horsey, Rochester, N. Y.
1925 Professor H. H. Hu, National Southeastern University, Nanking, China.
1925 Mrs. C. L. Hutchinson, Lake Geneva, Wisconsin.
1925 Hon. William M. Jardine, Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.
1925 Charles W. Knight, Oakdale, N. Y.
1925 The Rt. Hon. The Lord Lambourne, P.C., C.V.O., V.M.H., President of the Royal Horticultural Society, Essex, England.
1921 C. E. Lane-Poole, Melbourne, Australia.
1925 C. C. Laney, Park Department, Rochester, N. Y.
1875 G. F. B. Leighton, Norfolk, Virginia.
1911 M. Émile Lemoine, Nancy, France.
1925 Gerald W. E. Loder, M.A., F.L.S., Sussex, England.
1925 Donald MacGregor, Shanghai, China.
1925 Dr. Rudolph Marloth, Capetown, South Africa.
1925 Sir J. S. Maxwell, Pollokshaws, Scotland.
1925 The Rt. Hon. Sir Herbert E. Maxwell, Bart., F.R.S., D.C.L., Wigtownshire, North Britain.
1875 F. C. Maxwell, Geneva, N. Y.
1925 John McLaren, San Francisco, California.

1918 J. Horace McFarland, Harrisburg, Pa.
1925 Mrs. William Mercer, Doylestown, Pa.
1911 Wilhelm Miller, University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill.
1925 Rev. E. M. Mills, D.D., Laguna Beach, California.
1925 Dr. King Miyabe, Director of the Botanic Garden, Sapporo, Japan.
1898 Sir Frederick W. Moore, Glasnevin, Dublin, Ireland.
1918 Dr. George T. Moore, Botanical Gardens, St. Louis, Mo.
1925 F. Cleveland, Morgan, Montreal, Canada.
1887 Sir Daniel Morris, K.C.M.G., 14 Crabton Close, Boscombe, Hants, England.
1925 Mr. Joy Morton, Chicago, Illinois.
1919 M. Séraphin Joseph Mottet, Verrières-le-Buisson (Seine-et-Oise), France.
1925 F. R. Newbold, New York, N. Y.
1925 M. L. Pardé, Nogent-sur-Vernisson (Loiret), France.
1925 Monsieur Jules Pernet-Ducher, Venissieux-les-Lyons (Rhones), France.
1906 Lt.-Col. Sir David Prain, Warlingham, Surrey, England.
1925 Miss Isabel Preston, Ottawa, Canada.
1925 Johannes Rafn, Skovfrokontoret, Copenhagen, Denmark.
1894 Cavalière Enrico Raguso, Palermo, Sicily.
1925 Dr. Robert Ridgway, Olney, Illinois.
1906 Dr. Henry L. Ridley, care Royal Gardens, Kew.
1898 Benjamin Lincoln Robinson, Ph.D., Curator of the Gray Herbarium of Harvard University, Cambridge.
1875 William Robinson, East Grinstead, Sussex, England.
1921 L. Rodway, C. M. G., Government Botanist and Secretary, Botanic Gardens, Hobart, Tasmania.
1899 William Salway, Cincinnati, Ohio.
1925 Camillo Schneider, Charlottenburg, Germany.
1925 F. L. Skinner, Dropmore, Manitoba.
1925 Professor William Wright Smith, Royal Botanic Gardens, Edinburgh, Scotland.
1925 Dr. H. Spaeth, Berlin-Baumschulenweg, Germany.
1925 Dr. Otto Stapf, London, England.
1921 David Tannock, Superintendent, Botanic Gardens, Dunedin, New Zealand.
1893 Professor William Trelease, Urbana, Ill.
1921 M. Jacques de Vilmorin, Paris, France.
1912 Professor Hugo de Vries, University of Amsterdam, Amsterdam, Holland.
1918 F. Gomer Waterer, Bagshot, Surrey, England.

1925 Cyril T. White, Government Botanist, Brisbane, Queensland, Australia.
1919 J. C. Williams, Gorran, Cornwall, England.
1906 Miss Ellen Willmott, Great Warley, Essex, England.
1911 E. H. Wilson, Jamaica Plain, Mass.
1921 Gurney Wilson, Richmond, Surrey, England.
1925 John C. Wister, Germantown, Pa.
1901 Professor L. Wittmack, Secretary of the Royal Prussian Horticultural Society, Berlin.
1925 Major A. C. T. Woodward, Bewdley, Worcestershire, England.

LIFE MEMBERS

1924 Abbott, Mrs. Gordon, Manchester.
1899 Adams, Mrs. Charles Francis, So. Lincoln.
1907 Adams, George E., Kingston, R. I.
1897 Adams, Henry Saxton, Jamaica Plain.
1899 Agassiz, Mrs. George R., Yarmouthport.
1922 Alexandre, Mrs. John E., Lenox.
1894 Allen- Hon. Charles H., Lowell.
1916 Allen, Edward Ellis, Watertown.
1905 Allen, Mrs. Sarah R., Boston.
1921 Allison, Frank H., Auburndale.
1914 Ames, Mrs. F. L., North Easton.
1925 Ames, Mrs. Hobart, North Easton.
1899 Ames, John S., North Easton.
1894 Ames, Oakes, North Easton.
1899 Ames, Oliver, North Easton.
1867 Amory, Frederic, Boston.
1924 Amory, Mrs. Robert, Readville.
1920 Andersen, Peter, Woburn.
1896 Anderson, George M., Milton.
1899 Anderson, Larz, Brookline.
1911 Anderson, William, So. Lancaster.
1924 Andrews, Col. James M., Brookline.
1871 Appleton, Hon. Francis H., Boston.
1914 Appleton, Francis R., New York, N. Y.
1913 Appleton, Henry Saltonstall, Boston.
1925 Appleton, Miss Maud E., Boston.
1914 Apthorp, Mrs. Harrison O., Milton.
1900 Arnold, Mrs. George Francis, Brookline.
1890 Atkins, Edwin F., Belmont.
1924 Atkins, Mrs. Edwin F., Jr., Belmont.
1899 Ayer, James B., Boston.

1912 Bache, James S., Wayland.
1905 Backer, Clarence A., Melrose.
1924 Bacon, Dr. Gorham, Yarmouthport.
1924 Bacon, Mrs. Gorham, Yarmouthport.
1905 Badger, Walter I., Boston.
1924 Bailey, Irving L., Northboro.
1902 Bailey, Robert M., Dedham.
1901 Baker, James E., Concord.
1904 Balch, Joseph, Boston.
1909 Baldwin, Frank F., Ashland.
1925 Baltzell, Dr. Wm. H., Wellesley.
1925 Baltzell, Mrs. Wm. H., Wellesley.
1926 Bancroft, Hugh, Boston.
1866 Barnes, Walter S., Brookline.
1898 Barr, John, South Natick.
1917 Barrett, Mrs. William Emerson, Brookline.
1897 Barry, John Marshall, Boston.
1901 Bartlett, Miss Mary F., Boston.
1914 Bartol, Dr. John W., Boston.
1915 Bartsch, Hermann H., Waverley.
1901 Bates, Miss Mary D., Ipswich.
1915 Bauerfeind, John, Medford.
1899 Baylies, Walter C., Boston.
1914 Beal, Mrs. Boylston, Boston.
1891 Becker, Frederick C., Cambridge.
1876 Beckford, Daniel R., Sr., Dedham.
1890 Beebe, Franklin H., Boston.
1905 Bemis, Frank B., Boston.
1914 Bemis, Mrs. Frank B., Boston.
1926 Best, Edward H., Dorchester.
1899 Bigelow, Albert S., Boston.
1914 Bigelow, Charles, Newtonville.
1899 Bigelow, Joseph S. Cohasset.
1899 Bigelow, Dr. William Sturgis, Boston.
1925 Bird, Mrs. Charles S., East Walpole.
1925 Bisson, Ernest, Shrewsbury.
1899 Black, George N., Boston.
1885 Blake, Mrs. Arthur W., Brookline.
1914 Blake, Benjamin S., Auburndale.
1897 Blake, Edward D., Boston.
1919 Blake, Hallie C., Lexington.
1924 Blake, Mrs. J. A. L., Boston.
1919 Blake, Kenneth Pond, Lexington.
1918 Blanchard, Archibald, Boston.
1921 Blood, Charles O., Lynnfield Center.
1921 Blood, Mrs. Charles O., Lynnfield Center.
1908 Blood, Eldredge H., Swampscott.
1905 Boardman, Miss Eliza D., Boston.
1914 Boit, Miss Elizabeth E., Wakefield.
1924 Bosworth, Miss Mary E., Boston.
1883 Bowditch, James H., Boston.

1894 Bowditch, Nathaniel I., Framingham.
1877 Bowditch, William E., Grove Hall.
1913 Brackett, C. Henry B., So. Natick.
1924 Bradley, Mrs. J. D. Cameron, Boston.
1914 Brandegee, Mrs. Edward D., Brookline.
1873 Breck, Charles H., Boston.
1900 Breck, Joseph Francis, Boston.
1914 Breck, Luther Adams, Newton.
1902 Breed, Edward W., Clinton.
1914 Brewer, Edward M., Milton.
1914 Brewer, Joseph, Milton.
1918 Brewer, William C., Boston.
1919 Briggs, George E., Lexington.
1910 Briggs, Mrs. George R., Plymouth.
1897 Briggs, William S., Lincoln.
1909 Brooke, Edmund G., Jr., Providence, R. I.
1914 Brooks, Henry G. Milton.
1912 Brooks, Walter D., Milton.
1909 Brown, Mrs. John Carter, Providence, R. I.
1907 Brush, Charles N., Boston.
1919 Buff, Louis F., Jamaica Plain.
1906 Buitta, Vincent, Newton Upper Falls.
1914 Bullard, Alfred M., Milton.
1922 Bullard, Mrs. William Norton, Boston.
1918 Burgess, George Arthur, Beach Bluff.
1920 Burgess, William H., Lexington.
1895 Burnett, Harry, Boston.
1911 Burnett, John T., Boston.
1914 Burnett, Robert M., Southborough.
1914 Burnham, Miss Helen C., Boston.
1909 Burr, I. Tucker, Readville.
1906 Burrage, Albert C., Boston.
1919 Burrage, Mrs. Albert C., Boston.
1918 Burrage, Albert C., Jr., Hamilton.
1921 Burrage, Harry L., Boston.
1918 Burrage, Russell, Beverly Farms.
1907 Butterworth, George William, So. Framingham.
1906 Butterworth, J. Thomas, South Framingham.
1921 Butterworth, Miss Rachel, Framingham.

1902 Cabot, George E., Boston.
1914 Cabot, Henry B., Chestnut Hill.
1923 Cabot, Mrs. Richard C., Cambridge.
1896 Cameron, Robert, Ipswich.
1913 Campbell, Chester I., Boston.
1891 Campbell, Francis, Cambridge.
1899 Casas, W. B. de las, Boston.
1911 Case, Miss Marian Roby, Weston.
1926 Casselberry, Mrs. Clarence M., Newton.
1918 Chalifoux, Mrs. H. L., Prides Crossing.
1873 Chamberlain, Chauncy W., Boston.
1920 Chandler, Joseph Everett, Boston.
1924 Chany, John, Boston.
1903 Chapman, John L., Beverly Farms.
1917 Chase, H. F., Andover.
1909 Chase, Philip Putnam, Milton.
1925 Chickering, Mrs. C. B., Lancaster.
1923 Choate, Miss Mabel, Stockbridge.
1921 Chubbuck, William H., Mattapan.
1876 Clapp, Edward B., Dorchester.
1919 Clapp, Robert P., Lexington.
1896 Clark, B. Preston, Boston.
1907 Clark, Herbert A., Belmont.
1890 Clark, J. Warren, Millis.
1919 Clark, William Edwin, Sharon.
1922 Clarkson, Mrs. Banyer, Tyringham.
1914 Clifford, Charles P., Milton.
1895 Clough, Micajah Pratt, Boston.
1894 Cobb, John C., Boston.
1906 Codman, Miss Catherine A., Westwood.
1924 Codman, R. S., Boston.
1903 Cogswell, Edward R., Brookline.
1914 Collins, William J., Boston.
1917 Comley, Henry R., Boston.
1921 Conant, Mrs. Nellie F., Boston.
1917 Converse, E. W., Newton.
1924 Converse, Myron F., Worcester.
1914 Coolidge, Charles A., Boston.
1902 Coolidge, Harold J., Boston.
1924 Coonley, Howard, Boston.
1919 Copeland, Miss E. Gertrude, Melrose.
1917 Cotton, Miss Elizabeth A., Brookline.
1914 Councilman, Dr. W. T., Boston.
1924 Coveny, James J., So. Boston.
1917 Cowey, S. R., York Harbor, Me.
1913 Cox, Simon F., Mattapan.
1914 Crafts, Miss Elizabeth S., New York, N. Y.
1920 Craig, Mrs. Helen M., Boston.
1924 Craig, Kenneth, Brattleboro, Vt.
1901 Craig, William Nicol, Weymouth.
1924 Cram, Robert Nathan, Boston.
1925 Crane, Alfred J., Monroe, N. Y.
1917 Crane, Charles R., New York, N. Y.
1917 Crane, Mrs. R. T., Jr., Chicago, Ill.

1891 Crawford, Dr. Sarah M., Newton Centre.
1924 Crocker, Mrs. Edgar, Cambridge.
1924 Crocker, Mrs. George U., Boston.
1881 Crosby, J. Allen, Jamaica Plain.
1914 Crosby, Mrs. S. V. R., Boston.
1901 Cross, Alfred Richard, North Cohasset.
1921 Crowninshield, Benjamin W., Marblehead.
1921 Crowninshield, Francis B., Boston.
1921 Crowninshield, Mrs. Francis B., Boston.
1909 Cumner, Mrs. Nellie B., Boston.
1899 Curtis, Charles P., Boston.
1925 Curtis, Miss F. G., Boston.
1875 Curtis, Joseph H., Boston.
1924 Curtis, Mrs. Richard C., Boston.
1920 Curtiss, Frederic Haines, Boston.
1906 Cutler, Mrs. Charles F., Boston.
1919 Cutler, Clarence H., Lexington.
1903 Cutler, Judge Samuel R., Revere.

1897 Damon, Frederick W., Arlington.
1908 Dane, Ernest B., Brookline.
1908 Dane, Mrs. Ernest B., Brookline.
1919 Danforth, Joseph A., Danvers.
1899 Daniels, Dr. Edwin A., Boston.
1909 Danielson, Mrs. DeForest, Boston.
1902 Davis, Mrs. Arthur E., Dover.
1913 Davis, Bancroft Chandler, Washington, D. C.
1889 Davis, Frederick S., Boston.
1916 Davis, Miss Helen I., Lynnfield Centre.
1909 Dawson, Henry Sargent, Holliston.
1905 Day, Henry B., Boston.
1917 Day, Mrs. Mary E., Newton.
1921 De Nave, Paul, Wellesley.
1924 De Normandie, James 2d, Boston.
1924 Dexter, Charles O., New Bedford.
1917 Dexter, George T., Boston.
1904 Dexter, Gordon, Beverly Farms.
1904 Dexter, Philip, Boston.
1924 Dexter, Mrs. William, Manchester.
1924 Dexter, William, Manchester.
1924 Dickerman, Frank E., Boston.
1921 Dodd, Dexter T., Hudson.
1924 Dodd, Mrs. E. A., Hyde Park.
1922 Dodge, Mrs. Edwin Sherrill, Westwood.
1924 Doig, John S., Barrington, R. I.
1924 Donahue, Thomas F., Newton Lower Falls.
1896 Donald, William, Cold Spring Harbor, N. Y.
1900 Donaldson, James, Roxbury.
1897 Dorr, George B., Bar Harbor, Me.
1907 Doten, Scott T., Acton.
1914 Douglass, Alfred, Brookline.
1917 Downs, Jere Arthur, Winchester.
1910 Downs, William, Chestnut Hill.
1917 Dowse, Charles F., Boston.
1893 Dowse, William B. H., Boston.
1917 Draper, B. H., Bristow, Hopedale.
1920 Draper, Eben S., Hopedale.
1897 Dumaresq, Herbert, Center Harbor, N. H.
1899 Duncan, James L., New York, N. Y.
1902 Duncan, John W., Spokane, Wash.
1896 Dunlap, James H., Nashua, N. H.
1915 Dunn, Stephen Troyte, F.L.S., F.R.G.S., Twickenham, Eng.
1915 Dupee, William Arthur, Milton.
1909 Dupuy, Louis, Whitestone, L. I., N. Y.
1880 Dutcher, Frank J., Hopedale.
1917 Dutcher, Miss Grace M., Hopedale.
1902 Dyer, Herbert H., Cambridge.

1912 Eaton, Harris D., Southborough.
1918 Eccleston, Douglas, Beverly Farms.
1911 Edgar, Mrs. Rose H., Waverley.
1921 Ellery, William, Brookline.
1921 Ellery, Mrs. William, Brookline.
1907 Emerson, Nathaniel W., M.D., Boston.
1922 Emery, Miss Georgia H., Newton.
1917 Emmons, Mrs. R. W., 2d, Boston.
1894 Endicott, William, Boston.
1899 Endicott, William C., Danvers.
1919 Endicott, Mrs. William C., Danvers.
1919 Endicott, Mrs. William C., Jr., Danvers.
1919 Engstrom, Richard, Lexington.
1915 Ernst, Mrs. Harold C., Jamaica Plain.
1925 Erskine, Frank L., Brockton.
1924 Eustis, Mrs. Augustus H., Readville.
1907 Eustis, Miss Elizabeth M., Brookline.
1907 Eustis, Miss Mary St. Barbe, Brookline.

1915 Fairbanks, Charles F., Boston.
1881 Fairchild, Charles, New York, N. Y.
1877 Falconer, William, Pittsburgh, Pa.
1884 Farlow, Lewis H., Boston.
1896 Farnsworth, Mrs. William, Dedham.

1915 Farquhar, Mrs. John K. M. L., Roxbury.
1884 Farquhar, Robert, No. Cambridge.
1917 Farr, Mrs. Betty K., Stoneham.
1908 Fay, Wilton B., West Medford.
1914 Fearing, George R., Jr., Boston.
1924 Fearing, George R., 3d, Boston.
1917 Fenno, Mrs. Pauline Shaw, Rowley.
1917 Fessenden, Sewell H., Boston.
1883 Fewkes, Arthur H., Newton Highlands.
1904 Finlayson, Duncan, Jamaica Plain.
1901 Fisher, Peter, Ellis.
1901 Fiske, Harry E., Boston.
1926 Fletcher, Miss Effie J., Kendal Green.
1882 Fletcher, George V., Belmont.
1917 Foot, Nathan Chandler, M.D., Cincinnati, Ohio.
1914 Forbes, Alexander, M.D., Milton.
1909 Forbes, Charles Stewart, Boston.
1909 Forbes, Mrs. J. Malcolm, Milton.
1914 Forbes, W. Cameron, Westwood.
1909 Forbes, Mrs. William H., Milton.
1917 Fosdick, Lucian J., Boston.
1914 Foster, Alfred D., Milton.
1899 Foster, Charles H. W., Boston.
1917 Foster, Miss Fanny, Newport, R. I.
1885 Fottler, John, Jr., Dorchester.
1914 Fraser, Charles E. K., So. Natick.
1893 French, W. Clifford, Pasadena. Calif.
1917 Frishmuth, Miss Anna Biddle, Boston.
1903 Frost, Harold L., Arlington.
1900 Frost,Irving B., Belmont.
1922 Frost, Paul, Cambridge.
1899 Frothingham, Mrs. Louis A., North Easton.
1923 Fuller, Hon. Alvan T., Boston.

1917 Gage, Mrs. Homer, Worcester.
1920 Gale, Herbert E., Swampscott.
1910 Galloupe, Frederic R., Boston.
1901 Gardner, Mrs. Augustus P., Hamilton.
1926 Gardner, G. Peabody, Jr., Brookline.
1895 Gardner, George P., Boston.
1899 Gardner, William Amory, Groton.
1904 Garratt, Allan V., Holliston.
1899 Gaston, William A., Boston.
1911 Gavin, Frank D., Manchester.
1910 Geiger, Albert, Jr., Brookline.
1911 Gill, Miss Adeline Bradbury, Boston.
1911 Gill, Miss Eliza M., Boston.
1887 Gill, George B., Boston.
1919 Gilmore, George L., Lexington.
1907 Goddard, Samuel J., Framingham
1922 Godfrey, Mrs. Hollis, Duxbury.
1921 Goodale, Geoffrey D., Boston.
1904 Goodale, Dr. Joseph L., Boston.
1925 Grant, Mrs. Rhoda B., Reading.
1899 Gray, Mrs. John C., Boston.
1924 Green, Mrs. Edward C., Jr., Weston.
1925 Greene, Edward H. R., South Dartmouth.
1914 Greene, Edwin Farnham, Boston.
1905 Greenough, Mrs. Charles P., Brookline.
1912 Greenough, Mrs. David S., Jamaica Plain.
1914 Grew, Edward W., Boston.
1925 Grey, Robert M., Cienfuegos, Cuba.
1919 Griffin, Arthur E., Marion.
1924 Guerineau, John P. A., Boston.

1926 Hadley, Garrison, Wayland.
1897 Hale, James O., Byfield.
1910 Hale, Mrs. Swinburne, New York, N. Y.
1924 Hall, Mrs. George A., Brookline.
1912 Hall, Mrs. George G., Boston.
1899 Hall, Jackson E., Cambridge.
1910 Halloran, Edward J., Newton Highlands.
1923 Hamblin, Stephen F., Lexington.
1924 Hamilton, Mrs. George Langford, Jamestown, R. I.
1917 Hammond, Mrs. E. C., Auburndale.
1926 Hammons, W. S., Cumberland Foreside, Me.
1914 Harding, Charles L., Dedham.
1918 Harding, Mrs. Edward, Plainfield, N. J.
1889 Hargraves, William J., West Roxbury.
1887 Harris, Thaddeus William A. M., Littleton, N. H.
1909 Hart, Francis R., Boston.
1914 Hartt, Arthur W., Brookline.
1895 Harwood, George Fred, Newton.
1884 Hastings, Levi W., Brookline.
1894 Hatfield, T. D., Wellesley.
1914 Havemeyer, Theodore A., New York, N. Y.
1922 Haynes, Edmund B., Boston.
1899 Hayward, George P., Chestnut Hill.
1914 Hayward, H. T., Franklin.
1905 Head, Thomas W., Red Bank, N. J.

1925 Heard, Joseph J., Brookline.
1913 Heeremans, Frederic, Lenox.
1924 Heggie, James, West Newton.
1903 Hellier, Charles E., Marion.
1888 Hemenway, Augustus, Boston.
1899 Hemenway, Mrs. Augustus, Boston.
1914 Hemenway, Augustus, Jr., Boston.
1884 Henshaw, Joseph P. B., Boston.
1899 Henshaw, Samuel, Cambridge.
1925 Hersey, Miss Clara, Roxbury.
1924 Hetzer, Miss L. Louise, Groton.
1901 Heurlin, Julius, South Braintree.
1922 Heurlin, Victor H., So. Braintree.
1891 Heustis, Warren H., Belmont.
1902 Higginson, Mrs. Henry L., Boston.
1886 Hittinger, Jacob, Belmont.
1918 Holbrook, Miss Grace Ware, Brattleboro, Vt.
1914 Hollingsworth, Valentine, Boston.
1899 Hollingsworth, Z. T., Boston.
1891 Holmes, Edward J., Boston.
1900 Holt, William W., Norway, Me.
1899 Hood, Lady Ellen, Sheen, Surrey, Eng.
1922 Hopkinson, Mrs. Charles, Manchester.
1914 Hornblower, Henry, Boston.
1922 Horsford, Miss Cornelia C. F., Cambridge.
1902 Hosmer, Oscar, Baldwinsville.
1907 Houghton, Clement S., Chestnut Hill.
1913 Houghton, Mrs. Clement S., Chestnut Hill.
1910 Houghton, Miss Elizabeth G., Boston.
1872 Hovey, Charles H., South Pasadena, Calif.
1884 Hovey, Stillman S., Woburn.
1917 Howard, Everett C., Belchertown.
1904 Howard, Henry M., West Newton.
1925 Howden, Thomas, Hudson.
1926 Howe, E., Warner, Boston.
1923 Howe, James M., Jr., Daytona, Fla.
1915 Howes, Mrs. Ernest, Boston.
1917 Howes, Osborne, Chestnut Hill.
1896 Hubbard, Charles Wells, Auburndale.
1917 Hubbard, Eliot, Cambridge.
1893 Hubbard, F. Tracy, Brookline.
1913 Huebner, H., Groton.
1917 Hunnewell, Mrs. Arthur, Wellesley.
1912 Hunnewell, F. W., Cambridge.
1893 Hunnewell, Henry Sargent, Wellesley.
1912 Hunnewell, Mrs. Henry S., Wellesley.
1922 Hunnewell, Miss Louisa, Boston.
1912 Hunnewell, Walter, Wellesley.
1917 Hunt, Miss Belle, Boston.
1919 Hunt, William, Lexington.
1880 Hunt, William H., Belmont.
1924 Hurlbut, Byron Satterlee, Cambridge.
1924 Hutson, Alfred R., Brighton.

1919 I'Anson, George, Beverly Farms.

1893 Jack, John George, East Walpole.
1886 Jackson, Charles L., Boston.
1914 Jackson, Mrs. James, Jr., Westwood.
1884 Jackson, Robert T., Peterborough, N. H.
1916 Jahn, Paul H., East Bridgewater.
1916 Jahn, William O., E. Bridgewater.
1902 James, Mrs. Ellerton, Milton.
1913 Jeffries, John, 5th, Philadelphia, Pa.
1899 Jeffries, William A., Boston.
1865 Jenks, Charles W., Bedford.
1905 Johnson, Arthur S., Boston.
1921 Johnson, C. B., Woburn.
1914 Johnson, Edward C., Boston.
1885 Johnson, J. Frank, Malden.
1922 Jones, Miss Eleanor P., Haverhill.
1897 Jones, Dr. Mary E., Boston.
1922 Judd, William H., Jamaica Plain.

1920 Keith, Simeon C., Brookline.
1897 Kellen, William V., Boston.
1898 Kelsey, Harlan P., Salem.
1891 Kendall, Dr. Walter G., Atlantic.
1898 Kennard, Frederic H., Newton Centre.
1909 Kennedy, Harris, M.D., Milton.
1923 Keyes, Mrs. Charles, Groton.
1905 Keyes, Mrs. Emma Mayer, New York.
1891 Keyes, John M., Concord.
1889 Kidder, Charles A., Southborough.
1910 Kidder, Mrs. Henry P., Meadville, Pa.
1880 Kidder, Nathaniel T., Milton.
1903 Kimball, Richard D., Waban.
1924 King, Mrs. Henry P., Boston.
1899 Kinney, H. R., Worcester.
1906 Kinnicutt, Mrs. Leonard P., Worcester.
1904 Kirklan, Archie Howard, Reading.
1924 Knights, Harry W., Littleton.

1925 Lamb, Mrs. H. A., Boston.
1913 Lancaster, Dr. Walter B., Newton Centre.
1924 Lane, Mrs. G .M., Manchester.
1917 Lapham, Henry G., Brookline.
1925 Lasell, Mrs. Jos. M., Whitinsville.
1920 Lauriat, Charles E., Jr., West Newton.
1895 Lawrence, Amos A., New York, N. Y.
1899 Lawrence, Rt. Rev. William, Boston.
1914 Lee, George C., Westwood.
1880 Leeson, Hon. Joseph R., Boston.
1920 Leigh, Mrs. George Taylor, North Cohasset.
1902 Leighton, George B., Monadnock, N. H.
1914 Leland, Lester, Boston.
1914 Leland, Mrs. Lester, Boston.
1924 Lenk, Walter E., Belmont.
1924 Lewis, Mrs. Herman E., Haverhill.
1917 Liggett, Louis K., Chestnut Hill.
1922 Linder, John Farlow, Canton.
1923 Lippincott, Arthur H., Stockbridge.
1926 Lloyd, Mrs. Henry D., Brookline.
1899 Locke, Isaac H., Belmont.
1891 Lodge, Richard W., Redlands, Cal.
1897 Loomis, Elihu G., Boston.
1899 Loring, Augustus P., Boston.
1919 Loring, Augustus P., Jr., Boston.
1925 Loring, Mrs. Homer, Ashland.
1914 Loring, Miss Katharine P., Prides Crossing.
1923 Loring, Mrs. Lindsley, Westwood.
1919 Loring, Mrs. Rosamond B., Boston.
1896 Loring, William Caleb, Prides Crossing.
1924 Lothrop, Francis Bacon, Manchester.
1924 Lothrop, Mrs. W. S. H., Boston.
1921 Loveless, Alfred J., Lenox.
1899 Lowell, Abbott Lawrence, Cambridge.
1903 Lowell, James A., Boston.
1904 Lowell, Miss Lucy, Boston.
1899 Luke, Otis H., Brookline.
1895 Lunt, William W., Hingham.
1918 Lyman, Arthur, Boston.
1914 Lyman, C. Frederic, Boston.
1895 Lyman, George H., Boston.
1924 Lyman, Mrs. George H., Boston.
1925 Lyman, Mrs. Henry, Boston.

1898 Mabbett, George, Plymouth.
1920 Manda, Joseph, West Orange, N. J.
1884 Manda, W. A., South Orange, N. J.
1890 Manning, A. Chandler, Wilmington.
1887 Manning, J. Woodward, Cleveland, Ohio.
1884 Manning, Warren H., Cambridge.
1924 Marchant, A. H., Winchester.
1909 Marlborough, James, Topsfield.
1917 Martin, Edwin S., Chestnut Hill.
1899 Mason, Miss Ellen F., Boston.
1919 Mason, Miss Fanny P., Boston.
1922 Mason, Henry Lowell, Boston.
1914 Mathews, Miss Elizabeth Ashby, Newton Centre.
1901 Matthews, Nathan, Boston.
1906 Maxwell, George H., Newton.
1924 May, Frederick Goddard, Groton.
1925 Maynard, Mrs. Geo. S., Boston.
1919 McGregor, Frank J., Newburyport.
1912 McKay, Alexander, Jamaica Plain.
1922 McKee, Mrs. William L., Boston.
1923 McKelvey, Mrs. Charles W., Orange, N. J.
1911 McKenzie, Donald, Chestnut Hill.
1917 Mead, Francis V., W. Somerville.
1917 Meader, H. E., Dover, N. H.
1902 Melvin, George, So. Framingham.
1926 Mercer, Mrs. Wm. R., Doylestown, Pa.
1905 Meredith, J. Morris, Topsfield.
1919 Merriam, Edward P., Lexington.
1917 Methven, James, Brookline.
1884 Metivier, James, Waltham.
1922 Mezit, Peter J., Weston,
1924 Milbank, Mrs. Albert G., New York, N. Y.
1914 Miller, Peter M., Mattapan.
1924 Miller, Mrs. W. D., Ashburnham.
1888 Milmore, Mrs. Joseph, Washington, D. C.
1915 Minot, Mrs. Charles S., Readville.
1925 Moltke, Countess Carl Klampenborg, Denmark.
1896 Montgomery, Alexander Hadley.
1902 Montgomery, Alexander, Jr., Hadley.
1881 Moore, John H., Concord.
1897 Morgan, George H., New York, N. Y.
1899 Morse, John T., Boston.
1909 Morse, John Torrey, 3d, Boston.
1910 Morse, Lewis Kennedy, Boston.
1913 Morse, Robert C., Hyde Park.
1914 Morss, Charles A., Chestnut Hill.
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1924 Patterson, Mrs. Morehead, Southampton, N. Y.
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